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NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

STATE BOARD
CHARITIES AND CORRECTION
COLORADO

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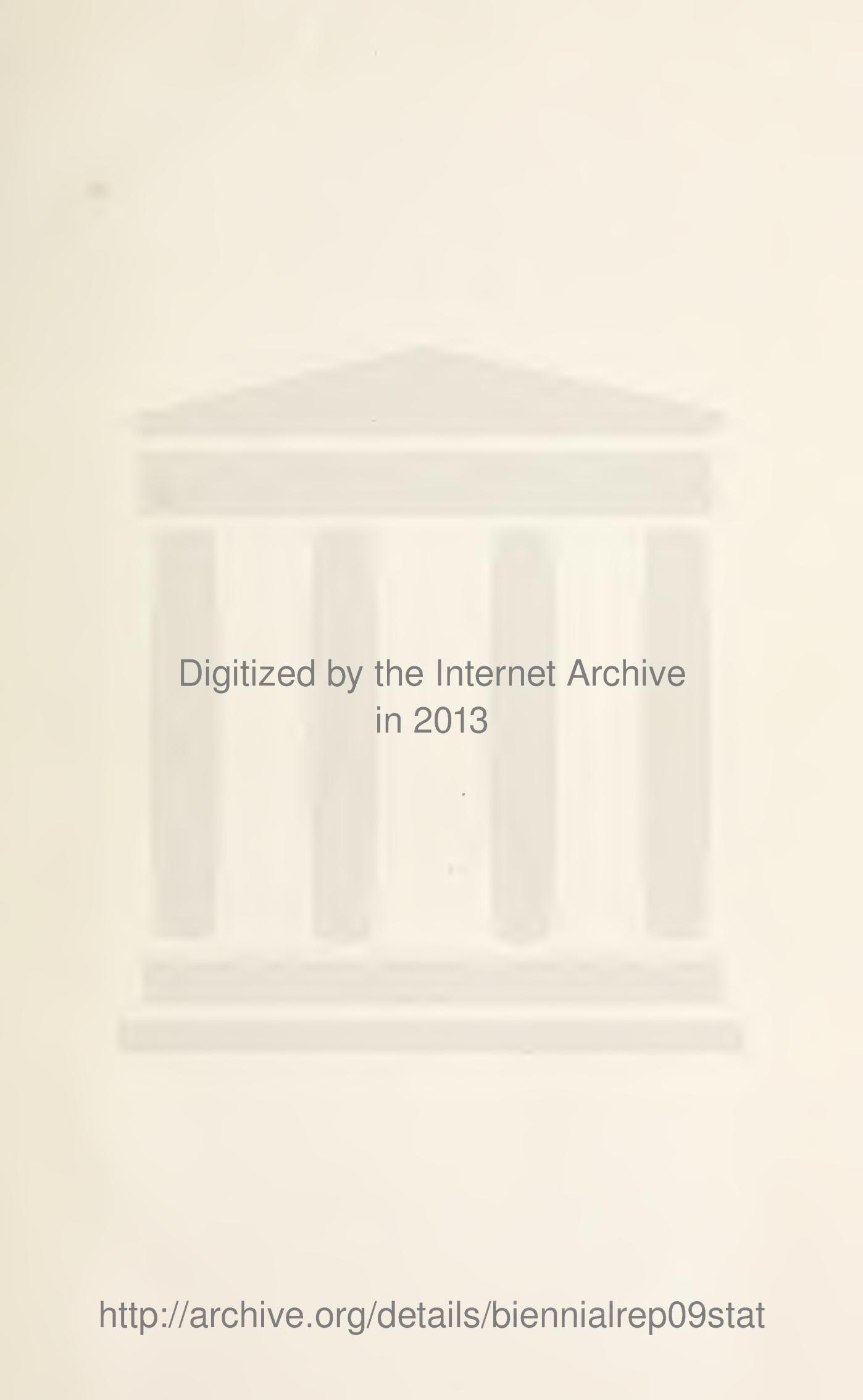
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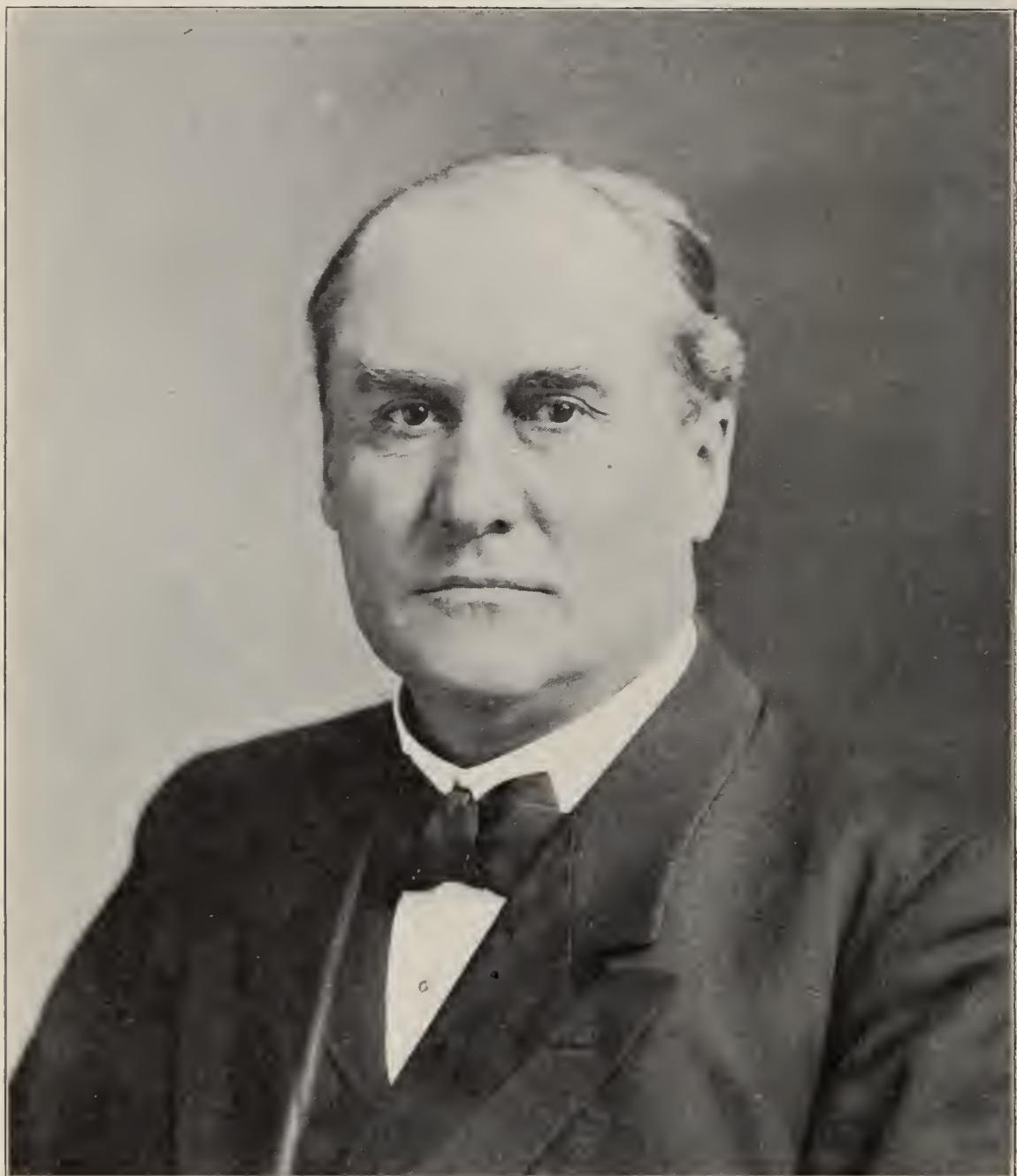
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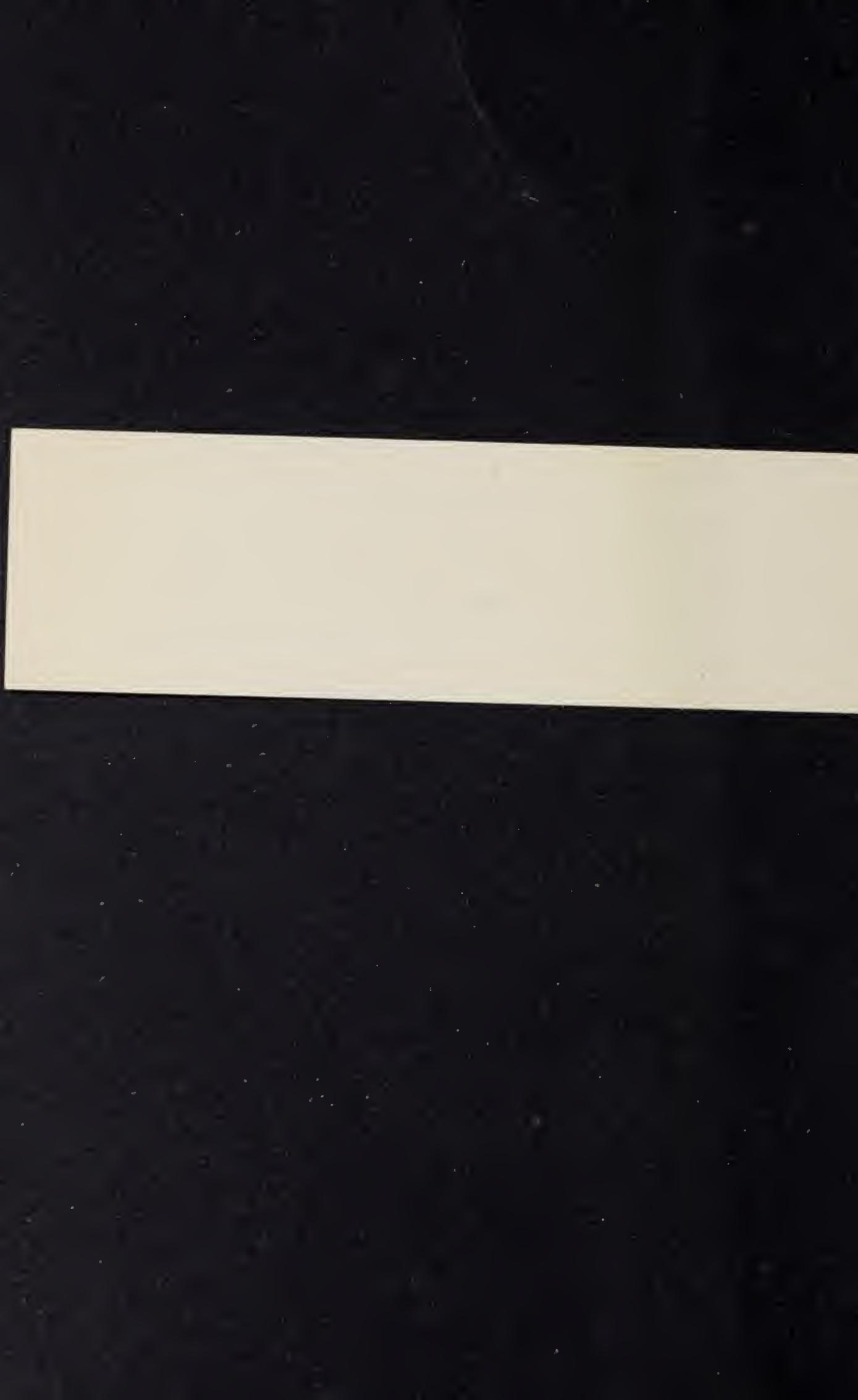
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Henry A. Buchtel

COMPLIMENTS OF
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES
AND CORRECTION
COLORADO



Ninth Biennial Report
OF THE
State
Board of Charities
and Correction
COLORADO

Biennial Period Ending November 30, 1908



1908
THE SMITH BROOKS PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
DENVER, COLORADO

MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND
CORRECTION.

1907-1908.

GOVERNOR HENRY A. BUCHTEL

REV. DR. WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN

MRS. STANLEY M. CASPAR

REV. THOMAS H. MALONE

MRS. JAMES WILLIAMS

JUDGE WILLIAM THOMAS

DR. D. H. DOUGAN

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.

MRS. ANNA G. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Secretary.

MISS JESSIE C. FARRAR,
Clerk.

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AN ACT

Creating a Board of Charities and Correction

Session Laws 1891.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the Governor shall appoint six persons, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall constitute a State Board of Charities and Correction, to serve without compensation; two of whom as indicated by the Governor upon the first appointment, shall serve for two years, two for four years, and two for six years, and upon the expiration of the terms of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor, shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of six years. The Governor shall be ex-officio a member of said board. Appointments to fill vacancies caused by death, resignation or removal before the expiration of such terms may be made by the Governor, to hold until the next meeting of the General Assembly. The Governor may at any time remove any member of said board upon causes to be specifically stated.

Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall provide rooms suitably furnished for the use of the board; in which it shall hold regular meetings quarterly, but it may hold adjourned special or called meetings at such times and within such places within this State as, in its discretion, shall be deemed necessary. It may adopt and enforce for the regulation of its own proceedings, such rules and orders as are necessary to carry into effect the purposes for which this board is created and maintained. It shall have the power to investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions, to examine into the condition and management of all prisons, jails, reformatories, reform and industrial schools, hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, public and private retreats and asylums for the insane, and any or all other institutions, which derive their support wholly or in part from State, county or municipal appropriations, and the officers of the various institutions named herein, shall, without unnecessary delay, when so requested in writing, furnish to the board such information, statistical or otherwise, as may be demanded. The board may prescribe such forms as it may deem necessary to secure uniformity and accuracy in the statements made by the several institutions reporting. All plans for jails, hospitals and similar buildings shall be submitted to the board for suggestion, criticism and ap-

proval, before the same shall be adopted by the State, county or municipal authorities.

The board in its discretion, or upon the official request of the Governor or of the General Assembly, may, at any time, make an investigation by the whole board, or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any of the institutions under its charge and the board or the committee making such investigations shall have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations.

A full report of such investigation, including the testimony, shall be made to the Governor and by him transmitted, with his suggestions, to the General Assembly.

Sec. 3. The said board shall appoint a secretary, who may or may not be a member of said board, and who shall be paid for his services, in addition to his traveling expenses, such annual salary as shall be agreed upon by the board. All accounts and expenditures shall be paid in the same manner as the expenditures of the executive departments of the State are paid.

Sec. 4. Whenever the board shall deem it advisable and expedient to obtain information in respect to the condition and practical workings of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions in other states, the Governor may authorize or designate any member or members of said board, or the secretary thereof, to visit such institutions in operation in other states; and by personal inspection to carefully observe and report to said board on all such matters relating to the conduct and management thereof as may be deemed to be interesting, useful and of value to be understood in the government and discipline of similar institutions in this State.

Sec. 5. No member of said board or their secretary shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, which by this act they are authorized to visit and inspect; nor shall any officer of such institution be eligible to appointment on the board hereby created.

Sec. 6. The board shall biennially make to the Governor a full and complete report of all their acts during the two preceding years, stating fully and in detail all expenses incurred, all officers and agents employed, with a report of the secretary embracing all the respective proceedings and expenses during the two years, and showing the actual condition of all the institutions under their control, with such suggestions as they may deem necessary and pertinent. Their report shall be printed as a public document.

Approved March 19, 1891.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Board of County Visitors.

AN ACT

To Authorize the Probate Judge of Any County to Appoint a Board of Visitors for the Inspection of All Charitable and Corrective Institutions Located in Said County.

Session Laws 1893.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. The probate judges of the several counties of this State shall appoint, on the first day of May, 1893, six persons, three of whom shall be women and not more than three of whom shall have the same political affiliations, who shall constitute a board of county visitors, two of whom, as indicated by the appointing judge, upon the fixed appointment shall serve for one year, two for two years and two for three years, and upon the expiration of the term of each, his or her place and that of his or her successor shall, in like manner, be filled for the term of three years, who shall constitute a board of visitors, for the inspection of all charitable and correctional institutions supported by such county, who shall serve without compensation.

Sec. 2. Duties of Board of Visitors. It shall be the duty of such board of visitors, by personal visitation or otherwise, to keep themselves fully advised of the condition and management of all charitable or corrective institutions supported in whole or in part by county or municipal taxation, or which are under county or municipal control, or any private hospitals, infirmaries, asylums, retreats and orphanages and especially the infirmary, county jail, municipal prisons and children's homes; and they shall recommend such changes and additional provisions as they may deem essential for their economical and efficient administration, and at least once every three months all of said institutions shall be visited by said board, or a committee of its members.

Sec. 3. The board of county visitors each year shall prepare a full report of their proceedings during the year, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable, and shall file the same with the secretary of the State Board of Charities on or before the 15th of November of each year.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the probate judge or other officer in each county, whenever proceedings are instituted before him to commit a child to the Boys' Industrial School at Golden, to have notice of such proceedings given to the board of county visitors of such county, whose duty it shall be to attend such proceedings, either as a body or a committee, and protect the interests of such child.

Sec. 5. The courts are to construe this act liberally so as to effectually carry out the intent of the Legislature in its enactment.

Approved April 3rd, 1893.

LAWS REGARDING PRIVATE CHARITIES

AN ACT

In Relation to the State Board of Charities and Correction.

Session Laws 1901.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. The State Board of Charities and Correction shall have the power to receive and make inquiry into complaints regarding the conduct and management of private eleemosynary associations, societies and corporations operating and existing within the State of Colorado, to require reports from and to issue licenses to said private eleemosynary institutions.

Sec. 2. The State Board of Charities and Correction, upon the official request of the Governor, or of the General Assembly, or upon the sworn complaint of two or more citizens of the State, may at any time make an investigation by the whole board or by a committee thereof, of the condition and management of any private eleemosynary institution, company, society or organization, and the board or committee making such investigation shall have the power to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths and affirmations.

Sec. 3. Upon formal complaint being lodged with the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction, the secretary shall immediately notify the officers or authorities or persons in control of any private eleemosynary institution, society, association or corporation against which complaint is lodged, that such complaint has been made, transmitting a copy of the complaint, and the said State Board of Charities and Corrections, at a regular or special meeting called for the purpose, shall give said society, association or corporation due notice of the time when a hearing will be had regarding said complaint, and shall permit said society, association or corporation to submit such information and such testimony in defense as may be determined upon by them.

Sec. 4. A full report of such investigation, including findings and recommendations, shall be transmitted to the Governor for his consideration and such action as he may deem wise and expedient.

Sec. 5. In order that the said Board of Charities and Correction may have knowledge of the operations of private eleemosynary societies, associations and corporations, all such institutions of a charitable nature shall obtain a license or permit, without fee, renewable annually, from the State Board of Charities and Correction, and shall file with the State Board of Charities and Correction on or before the first day of October of each year, an annual report of its operations, giving the name of the society, location of principal office, names of principal officers, and such other information as to finances, number of people cared for and assisted, as the board in its discretion may request, and, failing to file such annual report, the State Board of Charities and Correction may revoke said license or permit.

Sec. 6. For the purpose of this act, eleemosynary or charitable institutions are those which receive money by solicitations or donation from the general public for the purpose of assisting and caring for dependent, neglected, defective or delinquent children not wholly supported and maintained by parents or guardians; hospitals, orphanages, schools, homes or associations having to do in a general or special way with persons incapable in whole or in part of self-support, wherein through public and private donations and contributions they receive thereby assistance and support; Provided, That church aid societies and societies of a fraternal nature, giving private aid and relief, shall not be included within the meaning of this act.

Approved April 27, 1901.

In force July 1, 1901.

COUNTY COURT--JUVENILE

Session Laws of 1903.

Sec. 1. * * *

Sec. 2. * * * Between the first and thirtieth days of October of each year the clerks of the County Courts shall submit to the State Board of Charities and Correction a report in writing, upon blanks to be furnished by said board, showing the number and disposition of delinquent children brought before such court, together with such other useful information regarding such cases and the parentage of such children as may be reasonably obtained at the trials thereof; Provided, That the name or identity of any such child or parent shall not be disclosed in such report and that such report shall not be published at State expense.

Sec. 3. * * *

Sec. 4. * * *

Sec. 5. * * *

Sec. 6. * * *

Sec. 7. * * *

Sec. 8. * * * In counties of over one hundred thousand population a probation officer, to be paid a salary as provided for under this act, shall not be qualified to act as such until such appointment has been submitted to the State Board of Charities and Correction and such appointee approved by said board as a qualified and proper person to discharge the duties of such office, and it shall be the duty of said board to approve or disapprove of such appointee within thirty (30) days after submission thereof by the County Court, and a failure to act thereon in such time shall constitute an approval of such appointment. Paid probation officers provided by this act are hereby vested with all power and authority of sheriffs to make arrests and perform other duties incident to their office.

Sec. 9. In any case of a delinquent child coming under the provisions of this act, the court may continue the hearing from time to time, and may commit the child to the care of a probation officer, and may allow said child to remain in its own home, subject to the visitation of the probation officer; such child to report to the court or probation officer as often as may be required, and subject to be returned to the court for further proceedings whenever such action may appear necessary; or the

court may cause a child to be placed in a suitable family home, subject to the friendly supervision of the probation officer and the further order of the court; or it may authorize the child to be boarded out in some suitable family home, in case provision is made by voluntary contribution or otherwise for the payment of the board of such child, until suitable provision be made for the child in a home without such payment, or the court may commit such child, if a boy, to the State Industrial School for Boys, or if a girl, to the State Industrial School for Girls, or the court may commit the child to any institution within the county, incorporated under the laws of this State, that may care for children, or which may be provided by State or county, suitable for the care of such children, or to any State institution which may now or hereafter be established for the care of boys or girls. In no case shall a child proceeded against under the provisions of this act be committed beyond the age of twenty-one. A child committed to any such institution shall be subject to the control of the board of managers and the said board shall have power to parole such child on such conditions as it may prescribe; and the court shall, on the recommendations of the board, have power to discharge such child from custody, whenever in the judgment of the court, his or her reformation is complete; or the court may commit the child to the care and custody of some association that will receive it, embracing in its objects the care of neglected or delinquent children, and which has been duly credited as herein provided.

Sec. 10. All institutions or associations receiving children under this act shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision by the State Board of Charities and Correction, as are public charitable institutions of this State, and it shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities and Correction to pass annually upon the fitness of any institution or association which may receive, or desire to receive, any child or children under the provisions of this act; and every such institution or association shall, at such time as said Board of Charities and Correction shall direct, make report thereto, showing its condition, management and competency to adequately care for such children as are, or may be, committed to it, and such other facts as said board may require, and upon said board being satisfied that any such association or institution is competent and has adequate facilities to care for such children, it shall issue to the same a certificate to that effect, which certificate shall continue in force for one year unless sooner revoked by said board. * * * * *

Sec. 11. * * *

Sec. 12. * * *

Sec. 13. * * *

Approved March 7, 1903.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING

(S. B. No. 53, by Senator Lewis.)

Session Laws 1907.

AN ACT

To Create the Office of Public Examiner and to Establish a Uniform System of Public Accounting and Reporting, and to Provide Penalties for the Violation Hereof.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the office of public examiner for the State of Colorado is hereby established. The public examiner shall be charged with the duty of examination and supervision of public accounts. He shall be appointed by the State Auditor and his term of office shall be two years, but he may serve until his successor is appointed. He shall be a qualified elector; he shall have a thorough knowledge of public accounting, and be fully qualified to discharge the technical and executive duties of the office. He shall receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500.00) per annum. He shall take the oath of office as required of other State officials, and file the same with the Secretary of State, and he shall give to the State a good and sufficient bond, executed by a responsible surety company, to the amount of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), conditioned upon the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties.

Sec. 2. The public examiner shall appoint a chief deputy examiner, whose salary shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars (\$1,800.00) per year. The chief deputy shall be a skilled accountant, and his term of office shall be two years. He shall give a bond, executed by some responsible surety company to the State in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), conditioned upon the faithful and impartial discharge of his duties. The public examiner and his deputy shall be allowed necessary traveling expenses, actually incurred, not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00) per annum.

Sec. 3. Upon the appointment of the public examiner, the Auditor of the State and the public examiner shall jointly formulate and prescribe and install a uniform system of accounting, and when such system has been perfected it shall be installed, but not later than January 1, 1909.

Sec. 4. This system of accounting and reporting shall be uniform for every State and county official receiving and disbursing public funds, and every public account of the same class, and shall exhibit true accounts and detailed statements of funds collected, received and expended for account of the public, for any purpose whatever, and by all public officers, employes or other persons such accounts to show the receipt, use and disposition of all public property, and the income, if any, derived therefrom, and all sources of public income, and the amounts due and received from each source, all receipts, vouchers and other documents kept, or that may be required to be kept, necessary to isolate and prove the validity of every transaction, and all statements and reports made or required to be made, for the internal administration of the office to which they pertain, and all reports published, or that may be required to be published, for the information of the people, regarding any and all details of the financial administration of public affairs.

Sec. 5. When a system of uniform public accounting is decided upon, the public examiner shall install the system and instruct public officials as to its operation.

Sec. 6. The public examiner shall, without notice, visit and examine the accounts of State offices, institutions and other offices at regular intervals, and shall make any examination at any time, as may be ordered by the Auditor.

Sec. 7. To enable the public examiner to properly perform his duties, each and every public official or employe when called upon shall afford said public examiner every reasonable facility and assistance in making examinations.

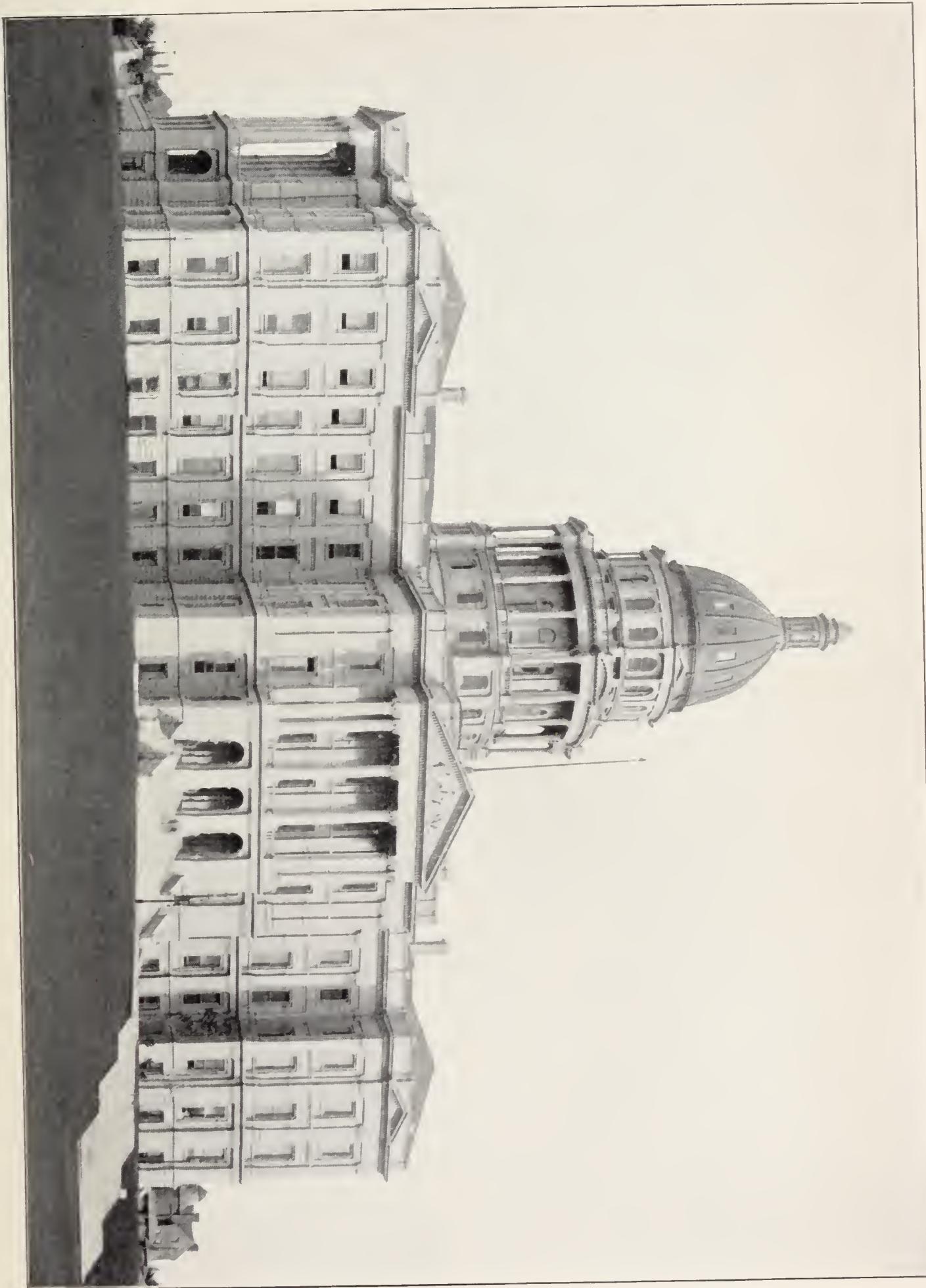
Sec. 8. The public examiner or deputy shall have power to examine into all financial affairs of every public office receiving and disbursing public money.

Sec. 9. Each and every person required herein to make returns and exhibits to the public examiner, who shall refuse or neglect to make such return or exhibit, or who shall refuse to give such information required by the public examiner, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Sec. 10. If the public examiner or deputy examiner, or any employe of the public examiner's office, shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pay for any services, or extra services, or for neglect of services, other than is provided in this act, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. The Attorney General, county or district attorney, shall, when called upon by the public examiner, aid in any investigation or matter, giving legal advice; and shall supervise the prosecution of all offenders under the provisions of this act.

Approved April 3, 1907.



STATE CAPITOL, DENVER.

STATE INSTITUTIONS

Boards of Control.

(S. B. No. 88, by Senator Parks.)

Session Laws 1907.

AN ACT

Providing for the Payment of Actual Expense Incurred as the Only Compensation to Members of Boards of Control of All State Institutions, and to Repeal All Acts and Parts of Acts Inconsistent Herewith.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section. 1. Members of boards of control, trustees or commissioners of all institutions supported by or under the patronage and control of the State, shall receive as compensation for their services only actual expenses incurred in attendance upon and in going to and returning from each regular and special meeting of said boards of control, trustees or commissioners, or for performing any service whatever for the institution of which they are members of the board of control, trustees or commissioners, payment to be made out of the funds appropriated for the support and maintenance of the respective institutions; Provided, That in all cases of cash paid out by the said members of boards of control, trustees or commissioners, an itemized account, accompanied by the proper vouchers therefor, signed by the party to whom such money has been paid, shall accompany the vouchers upon which all warrants for such expenditures shall issue.

Sec. 2. The purpose of this act is to provide for the payment of actual expenses only, in lieu of stated salaries and mileage, to all members of boards of control of State institutions, and, in conformity therewith, all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Approved March 6, 1907.

CIVIL SERVICE

(S. B. No. 26, by Senator Booth.)

Session Laws 1907.

AN ACT

In Relation to Civil Service in State Institutions and Municipalities.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. As soon as this act shall go into effect, the Governor shall appoint three persons as civil service commissioners, to serve for six years, four years and two years, respectively, from the date of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Every alternate year thereafter the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint one person, as the successor of the commissioner whose term shall expire, to serve for the term of six years from the date of appointment and until a successor is appointed and qualified. Any vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term by appointment by the Governor. At no time shall more than two commissioners be adherents of the same political party.

The Governor may remove any commissioner appointed under this act for incompetency, inefficiency, neglect or violation of its provisions, or of the rules in force hereunder, after first specifying in writing the cause of removal.

Sec. 2. The commissioners shall serve without compensation, but shall be paid their traveling and other necessary expenses actually incurred in the discharge of their official duties. They may appoint one of their number president.

Sec. 3. They may appoint a secretary who shall also be chief examiner, who shall superintend under their direction any examination under this act, and perform such other duties as they may prescribe. The secretary shall be paid a salary not to exceed eighteen hundred dollars a year, and his necessary traveling expenses actually incurred in the discharge of his official duties. They may also employ such other clerical assistance as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. Whenever desirable, the commissioners may designate one or more of their number to act as examiners, or one or more persons in the service of the State, or of any municipality

affected by this act, with the consent of the head of the department or office in which said person is employed, who shall act as assistants to the commissioners in any examination held under this act. All officers of the State or of any municipality affected by this act shall assist the commission in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the commission to investigate all alleged breaches of this act, and of its rules, and in the course of such investigation they, or any of them, or the secretary, may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths, compel the testimony of witnesses and the production of books, papers and records relevant to such inquiry, and it shall be the duty of any person so subpoenaed to appear and testify, and to produce such books, papers and records as are called for in such subpoena. The same compensation shall be allowed for the attendance of witnesses, the service of papers by officers, as is allowed by law in the District Courts for the respective counties in which such investigations shall be held, and the commission shall certify such amounts to the Auditor of the State for payment from the fund which shall be appropriated for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Sec. 6. The Secretary of State shall provide the necessary printing, stationery and postage, and a suitable and properly furnished office in the State Capitol for the commission. On the request of the commission, the custodians of public buildings of the State, and of the municipalities affected by this act, shall make suitable provision for the work of the commission.

Sec. 7. The commission shall keep records of its proceedings, and of all examinations made by it, or under its authority. All records and documents filed with the commission shall be preserved as public records and open to public inspection.

The commission shall on or before the 15th day of November preceding each regular session of the General Assembly, make a report to the Governor of its work during the two preceding years, including any rules adopted under the provisions of this act, and any suggestions for legislation to carry out its purposes, or to improve the public service. This report shall be printed and distributed as a public document.

Sec. 8. The commission shall make and enforce rules to carry out the purposes of this act, and may alter or rescind them. All rules and all changes and rescissions thereof shall be approved by the Governor, and forthwith printed by the commission for distribution, and one copy thereof sent to each officer, or board of officers, having the right to appoint or employ any person in the public service under this act. If the Governor does not act on a rule or change in a rule within ten days after submission, then such rule or change shall become effective as though approved. The rules shall be printed in one or more

newspapers published at the State capital, and in any such publication a date shall be specified not less than ten days subsequent to the date of the publication, when such rules or changes shall go into operation.

Sec. 9. The rules shall not be inconsistent with law and may be of general or limited application and, among other things, shall provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, as follows:

First—For the classification of the officers, positions and employments to be filled.

Second—For open and competitive examinations to test the practicable fitness of applicants.

Third—For appointment to positions requiring technical, professional or scientific knowledge or training, by non-competitive examinations when necessary.

Fourth—For lists of eligibles based upon such examinations, from which all vacancies shall be filled, and for requisition and certification.

Fifth—For periods of probation before appointment or employment is made permanent, during which probationers shall not be discharged without consent of the commission.

Sixth—For provisional, temporary and emergency appointments and employments, for transfers, reappointments and reinstatements.

Seventh—For increase of compensation and promotion by successive grades upon ascertained merit, seniority in service and competitive examination. When practicable, vacancies shall be filled by promotion.

Eighth—For suspension, reduction in grade or compensation, and discharge.

Ninth—For the registration and appointment of laborers, skilled and unskilled, according to priority of application and rating. The rating need not relate to more than capacity to labor, habits of industry, sobriety and honesty.

Tenth—For non-competitive examinations when appropriate competitive examinations do not furnish an appropriate list of eligibles.

Sec. 10. Except as specified in section 11, the classified service under this act shall include all employes of the civil service commission, and all appointive officers and employes in State institutions, and in cities of the first and second class, whether organized under general law or special charter, whenever any such cities shall adopt this act as hereinafter provided. The city and county of Denver and any city organized under article XX of the Constitution may avail itself of the provisions of this act.

All persons occupying positions in the classified service when this act takes effect shall retain their positions until removed therefrom under its provisions.

Sec. 11. All boards or commissions appointed by the Governor, and one employe of each of them, except of the civil service commission; all officers and employes in educational institutions not reformatory or charitable in character; in municipalities, one employe of each elective officer, the corporation counsel and his professional assistants, shall form the unclassified service, and shall not be affected by this act.

Sec. 12. Every applicant for examination except unskilled laborers shall pay the State Treasurer the sum of one dollar, to be placed to the credit of the commission, in a special fund for the purpose of defraying so far as possible, the expenses to be incurred hereunder, and no one shall be examined until he or she exhibits the Treasurer's receipt therefor.

Sec. 13. All examinations shall be absolutely impartial, practical in their character, and with paramount regard to matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined for the service which they seek to enter.

No statement in any application, recommendation, or question in any examination shall relate to political or religious opinions or affiliations, and no appointment or selection to office, or employment within the scope of this act, shall be in any manner affected or influenced by such opinions or affiliations.

The commission may refuse to examine, or after examination, to certify, an applicant who is found to lack any preliminary requirement established by rule, for the examination or position for which he applies; or who is found physically unfit to perform the duties attaching to said position, or who is addicted to the habitual use of intoxicating beverages to excess; or who has been guilty of a crime or of infamous or notoriously disgraceful conduct; or who has within two years been dismissed from the public service for delinquency or misconduct or who has intentionally made a false statement of any material fact, or practiced or attempted to practice any deception or fraud in his application, or in his examination, or in securing his eligibility or appointment.

Sec. 14. No person shall wilfully or corruptly, by himself or in co-operation with one or more persons, defeat, deceive or obstruct any person in respect to his or her right of examination, or falsely mark, grade, estimate or report upon the examination or proper standing of any person examined hereunder, or aid in so doing, or make any false representation concerning the same, or concerning the person examined, or furnish to any person any special or secret information for the purpose of either improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any persons so examined, or to be examined; or impersonate another person, or permit or

aid another person to impersonate him in any application, examination or registration.

Sec. 15. Whenever there is an appointment to be made in the classified service under this act, the appointing officer or power shall make requisition upon the commission for the name of an eligible person, specifying the nature of the position to be filled, and upon receipt of such requisition, the commission shall certify the name of the person standing highest upon the most appropriate list; and the person so certified shall be appointed. In case the requisition, or any law or regulation, shall designate sex, only that sex shall be certified; otherwise, sex shall be disregarded.

Sec. 16. Discharges from the classified service, or reduction in grade or compensation, or both, may be made for any cause not political or religious, which may promote the efficiency of the service, but such cause shall be specifically stated in writing by the authority making the discharge or reduction; and the person to be discharged or reduced shall be furnished a copy of the specifications, and be allowed a reasonable time to file an answer thereto. A copy of the order of discharge or reduction, the specification and answer shall be made a part of the record of the division of the civil service in which the discharge or reduction is made, and copies of these papers shall be filed by the said authority with the commission immediately on being issued or received.

Sec. 17. No person in the public service shall, for that reason, be under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and shall not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusal to do so.

No officer or employe of the State, or of any municipality, shall discharge, promote, degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employe, or promise or threaten to do so, for giving or withholding, or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing, for any political purpose, or for any political reason whatsoever.

Sec. 18. No person while holding any public office or employment in the service of the State, or of any municipality, or in nomination for or while seeking a nomination or appointment for any office, shall corruptly use, or promise to use either directly or indirectly, any official authority or influence, whether then possessed, or anticipated, in the way of conferring upon any person, or in order to secure or aid any person in securing any office or public employment, or any nomination, confirmation, promotion or increase of salary, or to interfere with any election, upon the consideration or condition that the vote or political influence, or the action of the last named person, or any other, shall be given or used in behalf of any candidate, officer or party, or upon any other corrupt condition or consideration.

Sec. 19. The commission shall maintain in its office as a public record a complete roster of all persons in the civil service affected by this act. The roster shall show in connection with each name the date of appointment, employment, promotion, reduction or reinstatement, the compensation, title of the position and the nature of the duties thereof and the date and cause of any termination of such employment.

Sec. 20. All officers, boards and commissioners of the State or of any municipality affected by this act shall furnish all reasonable information upon request for said roster, and report immediately to the commission every change occurring in any office, position or employment covered by this act.

Sec. 21. The commission shall certify to all auditing officers or boards affected by this act the name of every person in the classified service for whom it is the duty of such auditing officer or boards to issue a warrant, stating in each case the character and date of commencement of service, compensation and any change in such service. No auditing officer or board as aforesaid, shall issue a warrant for the payment of any compensation to any person in the classified service not so certified, any payments contrary to the provisions of this act, and of the rules hereunder, may be recovered from any officer or member of a board signing or counter-signing warrants therefor or from the securities on the official bond of such person or persons, in an action brought by the State, or any municipality affected by this act or by any tax payer for the use of the same.

Sec. 22. Any person occupying any position in the service of the State, or of any municipality affected by this act, who shall violate any of the provisions of this act or the rules hereunder, shall be discharged from such position and shall be ineligible to reinstatement therein, or appointment to any other branch of the public service for two years thereafter.

Sec. 23. Whoever makes an appointment to office or selects a person for employment, contrary to, or wilfully refuses or otherwise neglects to comply with, the provisions of this act or of any rule hereunder shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and for each and every offense, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 24. Any city of the first or second class, whether organized under general law or special charter, may adopt the provisions of this act in the manner following:

The council may, and upon the petition of bona fide residents in number not less than 15% of the last preceding vote for mayor, shall, submit the question of adopting the provisions of this act, to a vote of the qualified electors at the next general

election for municipal officers, or at a special election which the council may call for such purpose. The signatures to such petition shall be acknowledged before a notary public and need not all be on one paper. The election shall be called and held, and the vote counted and canvassed, and the result determined and certified, in all respects as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of law now governing the election of municipal officers in said city. The election notice shall state that the purpose of the election is to ascertain whether or not the city will adopt the provisions of this act, and that the election is held thereunder. All persons voting on the question submitted at such election shall vote by separate ballot prepared substantially in the manner and form in which official ballots are prepared for the election of municipal officers in said city, and shall have printed thereon the words "For the merit system" and "Against the merit system," and the voter shall designate his choice by placing a cross (X) opposite the proposition of his choice, in the manner now provided by law for voting upon amendments to the Constitution of the State of Colorado. The ballots shall be deposited in a separate ballot box in each polling place provided by the city for that purpose. If upon the official determination of the result of such election, it appear that a majority of all the votes cast are in favor of the adoption of the provisions of this act, then this act and all rules made thereunder shall immediately thereafter be in full force and effect in said city, and the clerk of the city shall immediately certify the result of said election to the civil service commission.

Sec. 25. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved March 30, 1907.

WORKSHOP FOR BLIND

(S. B. No. 308, by Senator Robertson.)

Session Laws, 1907.

AN ACT

To Establish a Workshop for the Employment of Blind Men and Women, and Making an Appropriation Therefor.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That there is hereby established at Denver, Colorado, an "Industrial Workshop for the Blind."

Sec. 2. General supervision and control of the workshop shall be vested in a board of control consisting of three members, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of the members of said board shall be for a period of two years from the date of their appointment, or until their successors shall be appointed and shall qualify. And whenever a vacancy shall occur on the board through the death or resignation of any member of said board, the Governor may appoint a successor to fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The board shall select suitable quarters by lease, purchase or otherwise in the city of Denver, and shall have full power to establish, maintain, direct and supervise all matters pertaining to the workshop, its maintenance and regulation, and to purchase all necessary machinery and materials; to teach all trades suitable to blind people. The meetings of the board shall be held at such times and places as they deem proper, but no contracts made by or for the board for the institution shall exceed the appropriation therefor as specified in this act.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of providing for the establishment of a suitable shop and for its maintenance, there is hereby appropriated out of the general fund the sum of ten thousand dollars to be used in leasing or purchasing or securing a building or place for the workshop, and for the payment of all necessary expenses incurred in carrying out the purpose of this act.

Sec. 5. The members of the board of control shall constitute a body corporate under the name and style of "The Board of Control of the Colorado Industrial Workshop for the Blind," with the right to acquire and hold property, real and personal and mixed; to sue and be sued; and of making and using a common seal, and of altering the same at pleasure. The board shall

organize immediately upon its appointment and elect one of its members as chairman and one as treasurer.

Sec. 6. A majority of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The board shall be empowered to hire a secretary to keep all books and accounts and other necessary employes, at a compensation to be fixed by the board.

Sec. 7. The workshop shall be open for the labor of all blind men and women, who shall have been citizens of the State of Colorado, for a (at) least three years and over the age of twenty-one years, who can give satisfactory references as to character.

Sec. 8. No labor shall be for over eight hours continuous duration during any twenty-four hours.

Sec. 9. All the products made in the shop or by the use of its machinery or materials in or out of the shop, shall be the property of the shop and of the State, to be sold and disposed of by said board. And the amounts realized from the sale of the products made at the shop or with its tools and materials, shall be paid to the treasurer, to be applied to the further expense and maintenance of the shop; all surplus funds derived from the amounts received from the shop after the payment of expenses, shall be applied to the enlargement and improvement of the shop.

Sec. 10. The treasurer shall before entering upon his duties give a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, in some responsible surety company, to be approved by the board, for the faithful discharge of his duties, and to account for all moneys under the direction of the board.

Sec. 11. All vouchers for the purchase of supplies or other indebtedness of the shop shall be signed by the secretary and chairman of the board, and shall be passed upon by the board before any moneys are disbursed.

Sec. 12. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 8, 1907.

STATE PAROLE OFFICER

(S. B. No. 56, by Senator Lewis.)

Session Laws 1907.

AN ACT

To Provide for the Employment of a State Parole Officer, Prescribing His Duties and Providing for an Appropriation to Pay Salary and Expense Thereof.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That there shall be employed by the warden of the Colorado State Penitentiary and the warden of the Colorado State Reformatory, which appointment shall be confirmed by the board of commissioners of the two said institutions, an officer to be known as a parole officer, at a salary of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) per month and all actual necessary travelling expenses incurred while in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of said parole officer to have such authority concerning paroled prisoners from the Colorado State Penitentiary and the Colorado State Reformatory as shall be from time to time prescribed by the wardens and commissioners of said institutions; and he shall at all times be under the management and control of said wardens and commissioners in all matters pertaining to the supervision and management of paroled prisoners, and otherwise.

Sec. 3. That there is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand (\$4,000.00) dollars to be used for the payment of the salary and expenses of said parole officer until the 30th day of November, 1908, or so much of said sum as shall be necessary in accordance with the provisions hereof; and the Auditor of State is hereby authorized to pay vouchers drawn on said fund when duly certified by the president and secretary of the board of commissioners of the Colorado State Penitentiary.

Sec. 4. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 17, 1907.

PRISONERS

Employment of.

(S. B. No. 310, by Senator Stephen.)

Session Laws of 1907.

AN ACT

Concerning the Employment of Prisoners Confined in the State Penitentiary and the State Reformatory of This State.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. All prisoners sentenced to the State Penitentiary or the State Reformatory shall be employed for the State or any productive industries for the benefit of the State, or for the use of public institutions owned and controlled by the State thereof, which shall be under the rules for the distribution and diversification thereof, to be established by the commission hereinafter designated, to be provided for such purposes.

Sec. 2. The board of commissioners of the State Penitentiary, the warden of the State Penitentiary, the warden of the State Reformatory, the secretary of the State Board of Charities and Correction and the Governor of the State are hereby constituted a commission which shall be known as the State commission on prison labor, with full power and authority to carry into effect to its fullest extent the provisions of this act.

Sec. 3. The said commission shall have the power to establish rules and regulations governing the employment, conduct and management of the prisoners in the Penitentiary and Reformatory when employed on the work provided for them by the said commission. It shall direct that each convict shall be employed at such work as shall make it possible for him to acquire complete trade knowledge and skill in that industry for which he is most adapted and at which he can best earn a livelihood when paroled or discharged from the institution, so far as such provision may be practicable.

The supervision of all such work shall be under such competent persons as may be selected by the warden or superintendent of the institution in which the prisoners are confined.

Sec. 4. The State commission on prison labor are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the State Penitentiary and the prisoners in the State Reformatory such articles, including wearing apparel, as are

needed and used therein and also such as are required by the State including articles and materials to be used in the erection of buildings. All such articles manufactured in the State Penitentiary and Reformatory and not required for use therein may be furnished to the State, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, at and for such price as shall be fixed and determined as herein provided, upon the requisition of the proper officials, trustees and managers thereof. No articles so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the State or the public institutions of the State unless said State commission on prison labor shall certify that the same cannot be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim thereof shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

Sec. 5. On or before October first in each year, the proper officials of the penal and official charitable institutions of the State, shall report to the State commission on prison labor estimates for the ensuing year of the amount of supplies of different kinds required to be purchased by them that can be furnished by the penal institutions of the State. The said commission is authorized to make regulations for said reports, to provide for the manner in which requisitions shall be made for supplies, and to provide for the proper diversification of the industries in the said penal institutions.

Sec. 6. The said State commission on prison labor shall fix and determine the price at which all labor performed and all articles manufactured and furnished the State thereof, or to the public institutions thereof, shall be furnished, which price shall be uniform to all. The prices shall be as near the usual market price for such labor and supplies as is possible. The State commission on prison labor shall devise and furnish to all such institutions a proper form for such requisitions and shall devise and furnish a proper system of accounts to be kept for all such transactions. It shall also be the duty of said commission to classify the buildings, offices or institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State, and it shall fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles to be manufactured for such buildings, offices and public institutions, including articles and material to be used on the erection or repairing of buildings of the penal institutions in this State. So far as practicable, all supplies used in such buildings, offices and public institutions, shall be uniform for each class and of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities that can be manufactured in this State.

Sec. 7. Every prisoner confined in the State Penitentiary or the State Reformatory who shall be entitled to diminution of his term of sentence by good conduct, may, in the discretion of the warden of the State Penitentiary or of the State Reformatory receive compensation from the earnings, under the provisions of this act, of the Penitentiary or Reformatory in which he is con-

fined, such compensation to be graded by the warden of the prison for the prisoners therein, for the time such prisoners may work, but in no case shall the compensation allowed to such convicts or prisoners exceed in amount ten per centum of the earnings of the Penitentiary or Reformatory in which they are confined. The difference in the rate of compensation shall be based on the pecuniary value of the work performed, and also on the willingness, industry and good conduct of such prisoner; Provided, That whenever any prisoner shall forfeit his good time for misconduct or violation of the rules and regulations of the Penitentiary or Reformatory, he shall forfeit out of the compensation allowed by this section not more than fifty (50) cents for each day of good time so forfeited; and, Provided, That prisoners serving life sentences shall be entitled to the benefit of this section when their conduct is such as would entitle other prisoners to a diminution of sentence, subject to forfeiture of good time for misconduct as herein provided.

The warden of the Penitentiary and the warden of the Reformatory may institute and maintain a uniform system of fines to be imposed at his discretion, in place of his other penalties and punishments, to be deducted from such compensation standing to the credit of any prisoner, for the misconduct of such prisoner.

Sec. 8. All moneys received for fines under this act shall be credited to a general fund and be disbursed by direction of the warden of the Penitentiary or the warden of the Reformatory, as special aid to discharged and paroled prisoners, who are infirm or in any way incapable of earning a sufficient subsistence after their release.

Sec. 9. The amount of such surplus standing on the books of the prison to the credit of any prisoner, may be drawn by the prisoner during his imprisonment, only upon the certified approval of the warden of the prison, for the purpose of aiding dependent relations of such prisoner, or may, with the approval of said State commission on prison labor be so disbursed without the consent of such prisoner, but no portion thereof shall be disbursed for indulgence for food, clothing or ornament beyond the common condition of others of his class in the prison at the time: and any balance to the credit of any prisoner at the time of his conditional release as provided by law, shall be subject to the draft of the prisoner in such sums and at such times as the warden of the prison may approve; but at the day of the absolute discharge of any prisoner, the whole amount of credit balance as aforesaid, shall be subject to his draft at his pleasure. Provided, That any prisoner violating his condition of release, when the violation is formally declared by the State commission on prison labor, shall thereby forfeit any credit balance, and the amount thereof shall be transferred to the fund for the aid of discharged prisoners as herein provided for fines imposed, except

such portion thereof as may be applied to pay the expenses of his recapture.

Sec. 10. The warden of the State Penitentiary and the warden of the State Reformatory shall, on the first of each month, make a full detailed statement of all materials, machinery or other property procured and the costs thereof, and of the expenditures made during the last preceding month for manufacturing purposes, together with a statement of all materials then on hand to be manufactured, or in process of manufacture, or manufactured, and all machinery, fixtures or other appurtenances for the purpose of carrying on the labor of the prisoners, and of the kinds of work done, and the total amount of moneys coming into his hands as such warden during such last preceding month as the proceeds of the labor of the prisoners at such prison, which statement shall be verified by the oath of such warden to be just and true, and shall be by him forwarded to the State commission on prison labor.

Sec. 11. The said wardens shall also, on the first day of each month, make an estimate in detailed statement of materials, machinery, fixtures, tools or other appurtenances, and the costs thereof, which will, in their judgment, be necessary for carrying on the labor of the prisoners for the next ensuing month, which estimate shall be forwarded to the said State commission on prison labor, which commission may approve, alter or revise the same.

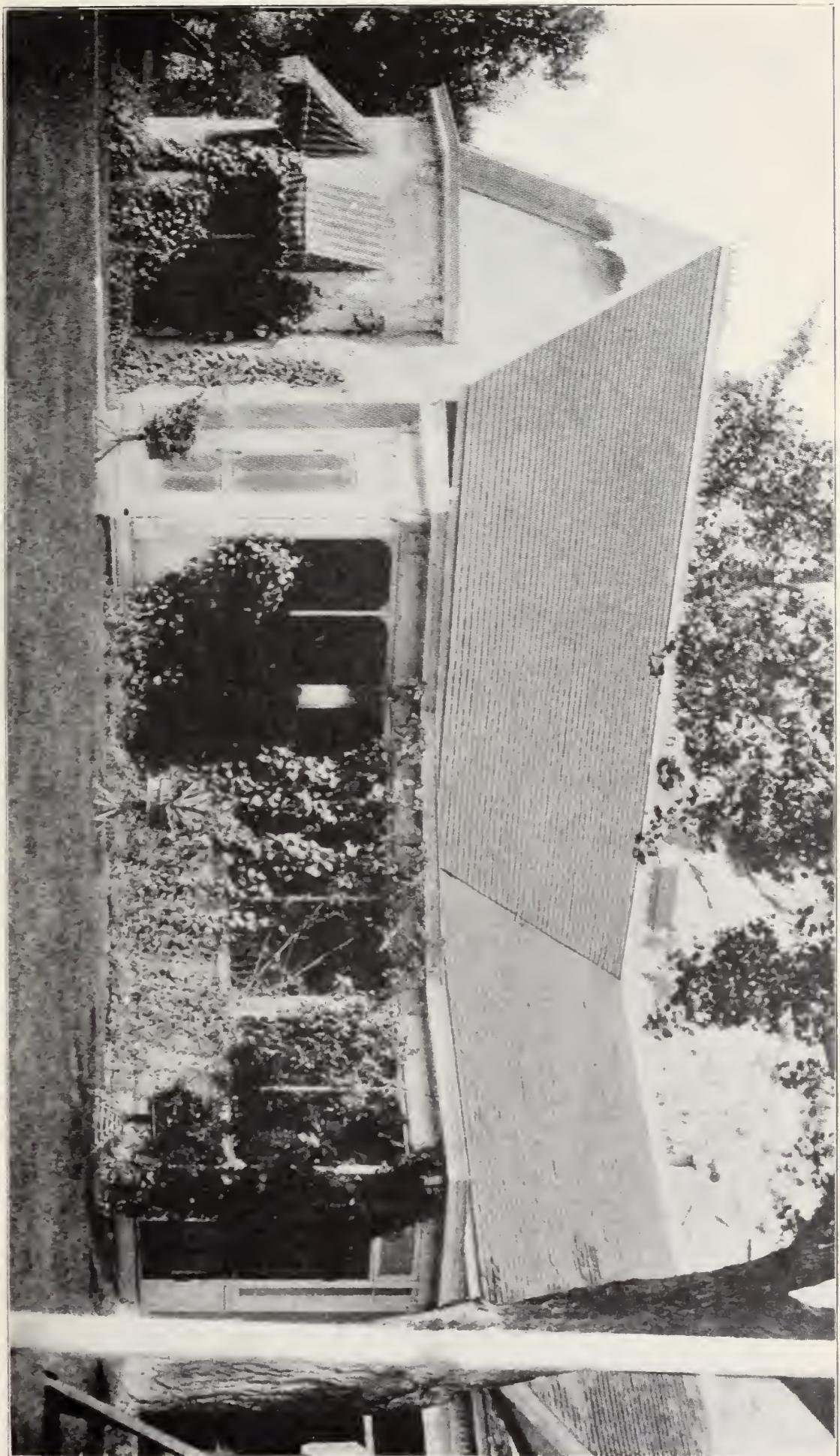
Sec. 12. The State commission on prison labor is hereby authorized, within the appropriations which may be placed at its disposal by the State, to procure or cause to be procured and maintained, all necessary machinery, tools or appurtenances needful for the purpose of carrying on and conducting such trades and industries as may be authorized under the provisions of this act. The commission shall purchase material in the manner following:

All purchases and contracts for material to be used in the manufacture of goods in said penal institutions shall be made by advertising for sealed proposals (except when in the judgment of said commission it is for the best interests of the State to purchase the same in open market). Whenever proposals for furnishing materials have been solicited, the parties responding to such solicitations shall be duly notified of the time and place of opening bids, and may be present either in person or by attorney, and a record of each bid shall then and there be made. They shall advertise for such proposals or bids daily for at least one week in one newspaper published in the city of Denver, specifying the class and quantity of material required, and shall furnish bidders, on demand, with printed schedules giving a full description of all the materials required, with day and place of delivery, and all other necessary information. The person offering to furnish said materials upon the terms most advantageous to the State and who

will give satisfactory security for the performance thereof (in case immediate delivery is not required) shall receive the contract to furnish said material unless said commission shall deem it to be the best interests of the State to decline all proposals and advertise anew.

Sec. 13. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 9, 1907.



WARDEN'S RESIDENCE, CANON CITY PENITENTIARY.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Appointed	Name	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. Myron W. Reed	Denver	April 3, 1897	Resigned September 19, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Rev. John C. Hay	Pueblo	April 3, 1895	Resigned October 9, 1893
Mar. 19, 1891	Wm. F. Slocum	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1897	Resigned 1896
Mar. 19, 1891	Bruce F. Johnson	Greeley	April 3, 1893	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
Mar. 19, 1891	Dennis Sheedy	Denver	April 3, 1893	Expired
Apr. 3, 1893	J. Max Clark	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Declined
Apr. 3, 1893	J. Warner Mills	Denver	April 3, 1897	Resigned October, 1897
May 3, 1893	John K. Mullen	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned 1893
May 31, 1893	Dennis Mullins	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned April 10, 1894
Sept. 18, 1893	Dr. Myron A. Wheeler	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Oct. 9, 1893	Dr. Minnie C. T. Love	Denver	April 3, 1895	Expired
Apr. 10, 1894	Frances C. Belford	Denver	April 3, 1899	Resigned March, 1897
Mar. 25, 1895	Dr. Ida Noyes Beaver	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned October, 1898
Mar. 25, 1895	J. S. Appel	Denver	April 3, 1901	Expired
Feb. 5, 1896	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1897	Expired
Mar. 24, 1897	Wm. F. McDowell	Denver	April 3, 1903	Resigned 1899
Mar. 24, 1897	Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	April 3, 1903	Expired
Apr. 5, 1897	Mrs. Sarah S. Decker	Denver	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 12, 1897	W. W. Sullivan	Greeley	April 3, 1899	Resigned December, 1897
Feb. 3, 1898	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 3, 1899	Expired
Oct. 8, 1898	Mrs. N. P. Hill	Denver	April 3, 1901	Resigned 1899

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS—(continued.)

Appointed	Name	Address	Term Expires	Remarks
Apr. 3, 1899.	Mrs. Sarah S. Decker	Denver	April 3, 1905	..... Expired
Apr. 3, 1899.	T. H. Devine	Pueblo	April 5, 1905	..... Resigned July, 1900
June 30, 1899.	O. S. Storrs	Denver	April 3, 1903	..... Expired
Oct. 18, 1899.	Dr. Eleanor Lawney	Denver	April 3, 1901	..... Expired
Dec. 11, 1899.	L. R. Ehrich	Colorado Springs	April 3, 1905	..... Resigned April 16, 1903
Mar. 22, 1901.	Dr. Eleanor Lawney	Denver	April 3, 1907	..... Expired
Mar. 22, 1901.	Dr. William S. Friedman	Denver	April 3, 1907	..... Expired
Mar. 28, 1903.	Rev. T. H. Malone	Denver	April 3, 1909	..... Expired
Mar. 28, 1903.	Dr. D. H. Dougan	Denver	April 3, 1909	..... Expired
Apr. 16, 1903.	Prof. Lewis C. Greenlee	Denver	April 3, 1905	..... Expired
Apr. 1, 1905.	Judge William Thomas	Breckenridge	April 3, 1911	..... Expired
Apr. 1, 1905.	Mrs. S. M. Casper	Denver	April 3, 1911	..... Expired
Apr. 1, 1907.	Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman	Denver	April 1, 1913	..... Expired
Apr. 1, 1907.	Mrs. James William	Denver	April 1, 1913	..... Expired
Governor John L. Routt.				
Governor David H. Waite.				
Governor Albert W. McIntire.				
Governor Alva Adams.				
Governor Charles S. Thomas.				
Governor James B. Orman.				
Governor James H. Peabody.				
Governor Alva Adams.				
Governor Jesse F. McDonald.				
Governor Henry A. Buchtel.				

EX OFFICIO

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

Office, State Capitol Building.

OFFICERS.

Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman.....President
Mrs. S. M. Caspar.....Vice-President
Clarence E. Hagar.....Secretary
Anna G. Williams.....Assistant Secretary
Jessie C. Farrar.....Clerk

STANDING COMMITTEES

Appointed by Dr. William S. Friedman, President of the State Board of Charities and Correction, April 15, 1907.

Private Charities—Mrs. James Williams and Mrs. S. M. Caspar.
Industrial School for Girls—Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams and Dr. W. S. Friedman.

State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children—Dr. D. H. Dougan and Mrs. S. M. Caspar.

School for the Deaf and Blind—Dr. D. H. Dougan and Dr. William S. Friedman.

Penitentiary and Reformatory—Judge William Thomas, Father T. H. Malone and Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

Insane Asylum—Mrs. James Williams and Dr. William S. Friedman.

Industrial School for Boys—Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. S. M. Caspar and Dr. D. H. Dougan.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Mr. Clarence E. Hagar and Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

Special Committee on County Jails, County Poor Farms and County Hospitals—Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. D. H. Dougan and Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Office of the
State Board of Charities and Correction.
Capitol Building, December 31, 1908.

To His Excellency,

HENRY A. BUCHTEL,
Governor of Colorado.

Sir—I have the honor to submit herewith the biennial report of the State Board of Charities and Correction for the biennial period ending November 30, 1908, as required by law.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. S. FRIEDMAN,
President.

Attest:

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
State Board of Charities and Correction

RECOMMENDATIONS.

We recommend the establishment of an institution for the custodial care of all feeble-minded, and for the education of those capable of improvement. We believe this institution should be located on a large tract of farming land, not less than three hundred acres, and near enough to some center of population that it may be close to good markets and receive the benefits of low freight rates.

We recommend that the law known as "An Act in Relation to the State Board of Charities and Correction, approved April 27, 1901," be so amended as to provide a penalty for the non-compliance with this request, and that in section 6 of said act the following be stricken from the bill: "Provided, that church aid societies and societies of a fraternal nature, giving private aid and relief shall not be included within the meaning of this act."

We recommend that all trustees in and around the Penitentiary be allowed the same "good time" as those prisoners working on the public highway.

We recommend that a law be enacted allowing a prisoner paroled from the State Penitentiary the same outfit of clothes, transportation and money as is now given to prisoners receiving their final discharge.

We recommend that there be enacted a law whereby a prisoner transferred to the Penitentiary from the Reformatory should be made subject to the parole laws governing the Penitentiary.

We recommend that the appropriations for the Penitentiary and Reformatory be increased, so they may employ a scientific method of identification.

We recommend that no prisoner known to have been convicted of a previous felony shall be sentenced to the Reformatory, and that all judges be requested to follow the age limit in sentencing prisoners to the Reformatory, as provided by law.

We recommend the enactment of a law compelling the registration of persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

We recommend that provision be made whereby prisoners suffering from tuberculosis may be separated from those not infected.

We recommend that a law be enacted providing State institutions with power to bring condemnation proceedings for land needed by such institutions, and especially where the land adjoins that owned by the State.

We recommend that a scale of wages for employes coming under the civil service positions be adopted, so a man or woman will receive an increase of wages after a certain period of service, in order that there may be some inducement held out to persons applying for the positions which at the present time do not attract applicants on account of the salaries paid and practically no hope of advancement.

We recommend that the word "Industrial" be stricken from section 1, line 2, of the bill.

"To establish a workshop for the employment of blind men and women, and making an appropriation therefor."

Section 1. That there is hereby established at Denver, Colorado, an "Industrial Workshop for the Blind."

We recommend that the president of the board of control of the "Workshop for the Employment of Blind Men and Women"

furnish a detailed biennial report to the Governor and State Board of Charities and Correction of all expenses incurred, articles manufactured, sold and on hand, and disbursements of appropriation, and so forth.

We recommend that the charter under which the State Home for Dependent Children operates be so amended as to allow this home to receive maimed or crippled children.

We recommend that the judges of County Courts placing a child in a family in Colorado, whether by adoption, at board or by indenture, shall immediately file with the State Board of Charities and Correction a copy of the court proceedings, and children so placed thereafter shall be under the care and oversight of the State Board of Charities and Correction. The State Board of Charities and Correction shall be empowered to spend such money as is necessary for the proper oversight of these children.

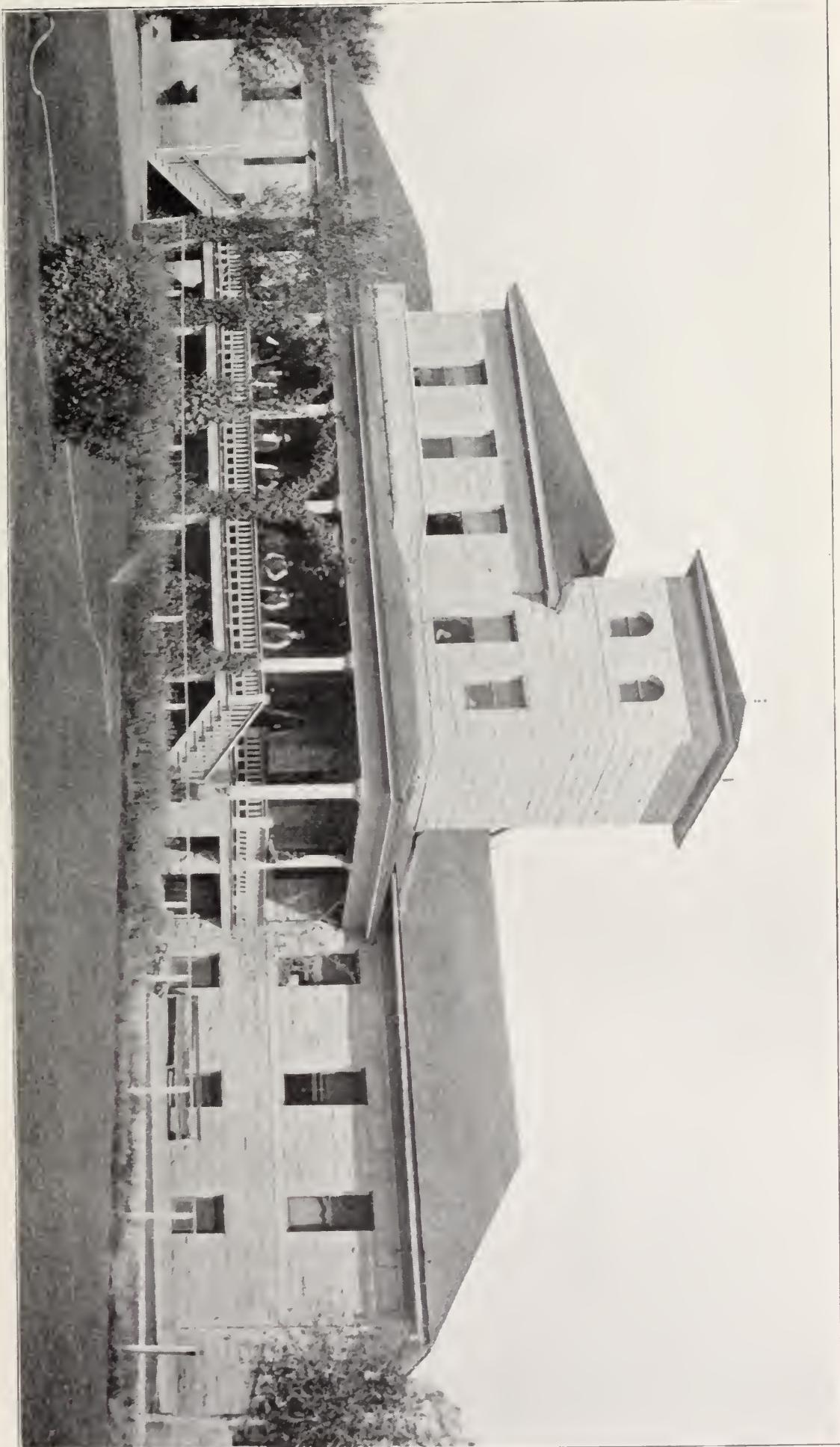
We recommend that an organization having the care of dependent children, or soliciting money or goods for them, shall be governed by a board of directors.

We recommend that an organization bringing into the State of Colorado a dependent child shall file with the Secretary of State a bond for \$500 for such child, this bond to be approved by the State Board of Charities and Correction and forfeited if the child becomes a public charge during his or her minority.

We recommend that an organization soliciting money or goods for support of children in Colorado shall publish an annual report of all moneys and goods received, together with the names of the respective donors. Two copies of this report to be filed with the State Board of Charities and Correction.

We recommend the appointment of State agents for the general supervision of the boys and girls paroled from the industrial schools.

We recommend that an appropriation of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the biennial period of 1909 and 1910 be allowed this board.



MAIN BARRACKS—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MONTE VISTA.

Recommendation for Appropriations

STATE HOME.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$ 80,000.00
Buildings and improvements.....	50,000.00
Total.....	\$130,000.00

(With the great increase in the cost of provisions, cotton goods, feed, and many other commodities; with an average daily attendance of 199 during this biennial period, it has been difficult to keep the running expenses within the limits of the appropriation. Many needful articles were not purchased on account of the lack of funds. To prepare for the usual biennial increase and to provide the necessities and comforts, a larger appropriation for the next period is imperative.)

The State Board of Charities and Correction believes the amount asked for by the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children should be allowed in full, and therefore recommend the appropriation of \$130,000.00 be granted.

INSANE ASYLUM.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

For maintenance (this does not include the 1/5-mill levy)....	\$100,000.00
Three new cottages.....	150,000.00
For furnishing new cottages.....	15,000.00
For improvements and addition to heating plant.....	20,000.00
Two artesian wells.....	10,000.00
For hospital, laboratory, improved lavatory and hydro-therapeutic apparatus	10,000.00
For additional land	35,000.00
For ventilation of kitchen.....	1,000.00
For cold storage plant.....	10,000.00
For general repairs	10,000.00
Building for store and dining room.....	20,000.00
For fencing and improving the grounds.....	2,500.00
For fire insurance	15,000.00
Total.....	\$398,500.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommend the following appropriation for the State Insane Asylum:

Maintenance	\$100,000.00
Buildings, Improvements, Etc.—	
Two new cottages.....	\$100,000.00
Furnishing same	10,000.00
Improvements and addition to heating plant.....	10,000.00
For sinking artesian wells.....	7,500.00
For hospital improvements.....	5,000.00
Ventilating kitchen	500.00
General repairs	5,000.00
Insurance for five years.....	10,000.00
	148,000.00
Total, as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	\$248,000.00

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$ 70,000.00
Vegetable cellar	\$ 1,000.00
Hearse	500.00
Carryall	500.00
Cement walks	500.00
Additional sewer and drainage pipe for slough.....	5,000.00
Improvement to lake.....	5,000.00
	12,500.00
Total.....	\$ 82,500.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommend the following appropriation for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home:

Maintenance	\$ 64,000.00
Improvements, Etc.—	
Hearse	\$ 500.00
Carryall	500.00
Improvement to lake.....	2,500.00
Vegetable cellar	1,000.00
	4,500.00
Total, as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	\$ 68,500.00

SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

1	Overdraft, building fund.....	\$ 5,945.00
2	Finishing and furnishing building for small children.....	5,600.00
3	Four Kirker-Bender fire escapes.....	3,500.00
4	Rewiring girls' hall, school building, old building and hospital	2,000.00
5	Addition to hospital building.....	2,500.00
6	Electric light plant.....	7,500.00
7	New floors, girls' hall.....	750.00
8	Finish store room basement at school building.....	350.00
9	Elevator at new industrial building.....	300.00
10	Three motors at new industrial building.....	450.00
11	Universal wood-working machine.....	400.00
12	Linotype for printing office.....	3,500.00
13	Insurance	2,000.00
14	Barn and storage shed.....	6,500.00
15	Fencing and improvements at ranch.....	1,250.00
16	Painting	1,000.00
17	Pianos	800.00
18	Grading and planting lawn.....	1,000.00
19	Beds	960.00
20	Lockers for physical culture department.....	600.00
21	Out-door gymnasium apparatus.....	500.00
22	Porch at south end girls' hall.....	450.00
23	Renewing steam mains and new covering.....	1,250.00
	Total	\$ 49,105.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommend the following appropriation for the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind:

Four Kirker-Bender fire escapes.....	\$ 3,500.00
Rewiring girls' hall, etc.....	2,000.00
Addition to hospital.....	2,500.00
New floors for girls' hall.....	500.00
Finished basement at school building.....	350.00
Universal wood-working machine.....	400.00
Linotype for printing office.....	3,500.00
Insurance	2,000.00
Fencing and improvements at ranch.....	500.00
Painting	500.00
Beds	500.00
Porch at south end of girls' hall.....	450.00
Renewing steam mains and new covering.....	1,000.00
<hr/>	
Total, as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	\$ 17,700.00

WORKSHOP FOR THE ADULT BLIND.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Appropriation to lease, buy or build factory for shop.....	\$ 20,000.00
Cottages for men and women.....	15,000.00
Maintenance fund	10,000.00
Helping fund	500.00
Total	\$ 45,500.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommend the following appropriation for the Workshop for the Blind Men and Women:

Appropriation to lease, buy or build factory.....	\$ 20,000.00
Cottages for men and women.....	10,000.00
Maintenance fund	10,000.00
Helping fund	500.00
Total, as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	\$ 40,500.00

STATE HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Three cottages, holding 100 patients each; school room and large sitting room; furnishing all buildings; paying for improvements now on land, which will be donated by the State.....	\$150,000.00
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Appreciating the great necessity for the establishing of this institution at an early date, the State Board of Charities and Correction recommends the appropriation of the entire sum asked for above, namely, \$150,000.00; and further sum for maintenance, \$25,000.00.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

General maintenance	\$ 40,000.00
Cottage	25,000.00
General repairs and equipments.....	1,500.00
Water system	4,000.00
Sewer system remodeled.....	2,500.00
One barn, wood structure.....	2,000.00
Total.....	\$ 75,000.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommends the following appropriation for the Industrial School for Girls:

Maintenance	\$ 40,000.00
Improvements, etc.:	
One cottage	\$ 10,000.00
General repairs	1,500.00
Water system	4,000.00
Sewer	2,500.00
Barn	2,000.00
	20,000.00
Total as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	
	\$ 60,000.00

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$155,000.00
Two cottages	40,000.00
Library school building.....	20,000.00
Addition to stand pipe.....	2,200.00
Land	3,800.00
Boiler house	2,500.00
Pump house	1,500.00
Total.....	\$225,000.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommends the following appropriation for the Industrial School for Boys:

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommend that the appropriation asked for be granted in full.

Maintenance	\$150,000.00
Improvements, etc.:	
Two cottages	\$ 40,000.00
Addition to stand pipe.....	2,200.00
Land	3,800.00
Pump house and boiler house	3,500.00
Total as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	49,500.00
	\$199,500.00

REFORMATORY.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$ 95,000.00
Buildings, repairs, etc.....	14,500.00
Total.....	\$109,500.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommends that the appropriation asked for be granted in full.

PENITENTIARY.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$225,000.00
Hospital and insane ward.....	\$ 15,000.00
General improvements and repairs.....	15,000.00
Cold storage and ice plant.....	8,000.00
Arms and accoutrements.....	500.00
	38,500.00
Total.....	\$263,500.00

The State Board of Charities and Correction recommends the following appropriation for the Penitentiary:

Maintenance	\$200,000.00
Improvements, etc.:	
Hospital and insane ward.....	\$ 10,000.00
General repairs	5,000.00
Arms and accoutrements.....	500.00
	15,500.00
Total as recommended by the State Board of Charities and Correction	\$215,500.00

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, BUILT IN 1902, EAST 17TH, STATE HOME, DENVER.



Rules and Order of Business

RULES
OF THE
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION OF
COLORADO.

I. OFFICERS.

The officers of the board shall be a president, a vice-president and a secretary.

The president and vice-president shall be elected at the annual meeting, and the vice-president shall act in the absence of the president.

The duties of the secretary shall be:

1. To be present at all meetings of the board and keep record of the same.
2. To conduct the correspondence of the board.
3. To devise and execute a proper system of statistics for the institutions, subject to the inspection of the board.
4. To study diligently the whole subject of charities and correction with reference to the present and future interests of the State of Colorado.
5. To prepare the biennial report to the Legislature, subject to the approval of the board.
6. That the secretary, under the statutes, having been declared the secretary of the State Board of Pardons, shall act under such rules as the State Board of Pardons may adopt for the management of said board.

II. MEETINGS.

The regular meetings of the board shall occur on the second Tuesday of January, April, July and October in each year; Provided, That the president of the board may postpone any quarterly meetings at his discretion, not exceeding four weeks.

The April meeting is hereby designated as the annual meeting.

Special meetings may be held at the call of the president of the board, or, on written request of any two members, at the call of the secretary.

At special meetings no final action shall be taken on any subject not specified in the call for said meeting, unless all the members be present.

Meetings shall be held in the office of the board at the Capitol when not otherwise ordered, and four members of the board shall constitute a quorum.

III. ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the minutes of preceding meetings.
2. Report of secretary.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Communications.
5. Unfinished business of last meeting.
6. Miscellaneous business.

IV. COMMITTEES.

At the annual meeting, or as soon thereafter as convenient, the president of the board shall appoint the following standing committees, to be composed of one or more members:

Private Charities,
Industrial School for Girls,
State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children,
School for the Deaf and Blind,
Penitentiary and Reformatory,
Insane Asylum,
Industrial School for Boys,
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home,
Industrial Workshop for the Blind.

Special Committees on

County Jails,
County Poor Farms,
County Hospitals,

which committees shall report at the regular meetings of the board and serve until their successors are appointed.

V. FINANCE.

All accounts for expenses of the board shall be certified by the president, and an itemized record made thereof.

VI. VISITING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions supported by the State, shall be visited by the secretary, as directed by the board, or at his discretion, and at least annually by each member of the board.

Hospitals, poor houses and private charitable institutions shall be visited by the secretary or some member of the board.

VII. AMENDMENTS.

These rules may be changed or amended during any biennial period by a two-thirds vote of the members of the board, previous notice that such amendment is to be offered having been given to each member of the board at least ten days previous to the meeting.

Pardon Rules

RULES FOR PARDON, PAROLE OR COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.

1. The Board of Pardons holds its meetings on the second Friday afternoon of every month, promptly at 2 o'clock, in the office of the Governor, at which time personal appearance of relatives, friends or attorneys in behalf of the applicant may be had. In oral statements before the board, complete liberty is given, and there are no arbitrary rules regarding the manner of the presentation of cases.
2. Applications for pardon must be made on blanks furnished by the warden to prisoners upon their request, the warden forwarding the same to the secretary of the State Board of Pardons, accompanied by the prison record of the applicant.
3. The warden shall refuse an application blank to the prisoner if he is not entitled to one under the rules.
4. No application will be heard by the board until the prisoner has served at least one year of his sentence, unless by request of the Governor or a member of the board.
5. Upon receipt of an application from the warden, the secretary of the board shall correspond with the trial judge, prosecuting attorney or other persons necessary to complete a full investigation; and upon receipt of replies to these inquiries, the case will then be presented to the members of the board.
6. A prisoner on parole desiring to apply for a pardon must secure a blank application from the *warden at the Penitentiary*, fill out the same and return it to the warden, who will forward it to the secretary of the board, where it will be filed, investigated and considered in its order.
7. The prisoner shall accompany his application with a concise, truthful statement of the circumstances of his offense, trial and conviction, and also a brief statement regarding his past life, and if he desires, may submit affidavits, letters and petitions.
8. The application must be filed in the office of the secretary of the board, not less than two months before a hearing can be had; all other papers pertaining to the case must be filed at least four weeks before the case is submitted to the members of the board for consideration.
9. Cases for submission shall be considered as near as possible in the order in which the application is filed; provided that all necessary papers have been received by the secretary or un-

less a request for further time is made or otherwise directed by the board.

10. The secretary of the board will at all times assist the applicant by correspondence to secure statements from people interested or having personal knowledge of the applicant or of his case.

11. No application will be considered from a prisoner who has been returned to the Penitentiary because of his violation of the conditions of his parole, unless requested by the Governor, the warden, or a member of the board.

12. An application for reconsideration will not be heard until twelve months have expired since the date of the last hearing, and in all cases where an application for parole or pardon is accompanied with reports of violation of the prison rules, such reports are considered sufficient grounds for denying executive clemency.

13. Each application for pardon or parole is considered separately by each member of the board, who may request additional information from the applicant or his friends, so that a just and merciful conclusion may be arrived at.

14. The board reserves the right to take further time to consider an application after the same has been submitted at a regular meeting, or to change these rules at any of its meetings.

15. All applications for executive clemency from the State Reformatory, the Industrial Schools, or from county jail sentences should be made direct to the Governor or to the secretary of the board; the secretary shall investigate and report to the Governor, when requested, who may extend clemency if he desires without referring them to the Board of Pardons.

16. All papers filed with the State Board of Pardons remain the property of the State and can not be withdrawn.

17. All evidence presented to the board must be in writing and should be on file two months before hearing of the case.



DUCKS RAISED IN 1907, STATE HOME, DENVER.

Meetings

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

December 18, 1906. Special meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. Friedman, Dr. Lawney, Judge Thomas, Mrs. Caspar. Consider and recommend on appropriations asked by the various institutions.

December 22, 1906. Special meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. Friedman, Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Caspar. To consider further recommendations of this board.

December 27, 1906. Special meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Governor-elect Buchtel, Dr. Friedman, Father Malone, Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Caspar. This meeting took up the recommendations with the Governor-elect and furnished him copies of the same.

January 5, 1907. Called for regular quarterly meeting. Present: Governor McDonald, Dr. Friedman, Dr. Dougan, Dr. Lawney, Mrs. Caspar.

The regular quarterly business was transacted and the board informed the report would be turned over to the Governor on the 7th of January.

April 15, 1907. Regular annual meeting. Present: Governor Buchtel, Mrs. Caspar, Dr. Dougan, Judge Thomas. Secretary Hagar announced the two new members as follows:

Reappointment of Dr. Friedman and the new appointment of Mrs. James Williams.

Annual election of officers resulted in:

Rev. William S. Friedman, President.

Mrs. Stanley M. Caspar, Vice-President.

Election of employes resulted as follows:

Clarence E. Hagar, Secretary.

Anna G. Williams, Assistant Secretary.

Jessie C. Farrar, Clerk.

Plans for new dormitory for boys' school were considered and this change made: Instead of having one large dormitory accommodating sixty boys, that there should be a watchman's court in the center of the room, with four dormitories, accommodating fifteen boys each.

The secretary was requested to correspond with Mr. Smithers, the public accountant, in reference to the uniform system to be established.

The president appointed the following committees:

Private Charities—Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. S. M. Caspar.

Industrial School for Girls—Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. W. S. Friedman.

State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children—Dr. D. H. Dongan, Mrs. S. M. Caspar.

School for the Deaf and Blind—Dr. D. H. Dougan, Dr. William S. Friedman.

Penitentiary and Reformatory—Judge William Thomas, Father T. H. Malone, Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

Insane Asylum—Mrs. James Williams, Dr. William S. Friedman.

Industrial School for Boys—Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Dr. Dougan.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home—Mr. Clarence E. Hagar, Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

Special Committee on County Jails, County Poor Farms, County Hospitals—Mrs. S. M. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. D. H. Dougan, Mrs. Anna G. Williams.

The president requested those members who could do so to go with him on April 17, 1907, to visit the jails and Justice Court.

The bills in which this board were interested, which had been passed by the General Assembly, were given in detail. Dr. Friedman elected to attend the National Conference at Minneapolis, in June, 1907.

June 19, 1907. Special meeting to consider plans for State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children. Present: Governor Buchtel, Judge Thomas, Dr. Dougan, Mrs. James Williams. Approved, after suggesting minor changes.

July 15, 1907. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Lieutenant Governor Harper, Acting Governor, Mrs. James Williams, Judge Thomas, Dr. Dougan. Heard regular reports of committees:

July 19, 1907. Special meeting, called to consider plans for improvements for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. Present: Lieutenant Governor Harper, Acting Governor, Judge Thomas, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. Dougan. Many changes were recommended to Architect Edbrooke, to which he readily yielded and found the suggestions good.

September 30, 1907. Special meeting to consider plans for improvements at the Girls' Industrial School. Present and examining the plans: Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. Dongan. But few changes were suggested to Judge E. C. Stimson of the board of control, but those given were adopted.

October 15, 1907. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. Dougan.

The secretary was requested to correspond with the prison commissioners and request them to call the attention of sentencing judges to the age limit at the Reformatory, and also to urge them as far as possible not to send a second termer to the Reformatory.

Mrs. James Williams recommended that the prison commissioners be requested to purchase two house tents for use of the tubercular inmates of the Reformatory.

January 4 1908. Conference with civil service commissioners. Present: Dr. Friedman, Mrs. James Williams, Mrs. Caspar, of the Charities and Correction Board, and Mr. Henry Van Kleeck, Mr. James H. Pershing, Mr. Charles R. Brock, of the civil service commission.

The conference was called to consider whether or not the Deaf and Blind School should come under the civil service commission as a charitable institution. The matter was referred to General W. H. Dickson. Professor Argo took the position that it was a school.

January 14. 1908. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Lieutenant Governor Harper, Acting Governor, Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Father Malone, Mrs. James Williams.

The secretary announced that Warden Dutcher, at the request of Mr. Munn, of the prison commission, had written to all the judges as suggested, and believed it would have good results. Also, that Mr. Munn reported that they did not have any money that could be used for the purchase of the tents. Secretary reported that General Dickson had upheld Professor Argo's contention.

April 23, 1908. Annual meeting. Present: Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Father Malone, Dr. Dougan, Judge Thomas. Regular yearly report. Election of officers, resulting as follows:

Rev. Dr. William S. Friedman, president.

Mrs. Stanley M. Caspar, vice-president.

Father Malone was elected to attend the National Conference, at Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1908.

Plans for new female department at the Penitentiary, which had been presented in March, 1908, were submitted and changes suggested.

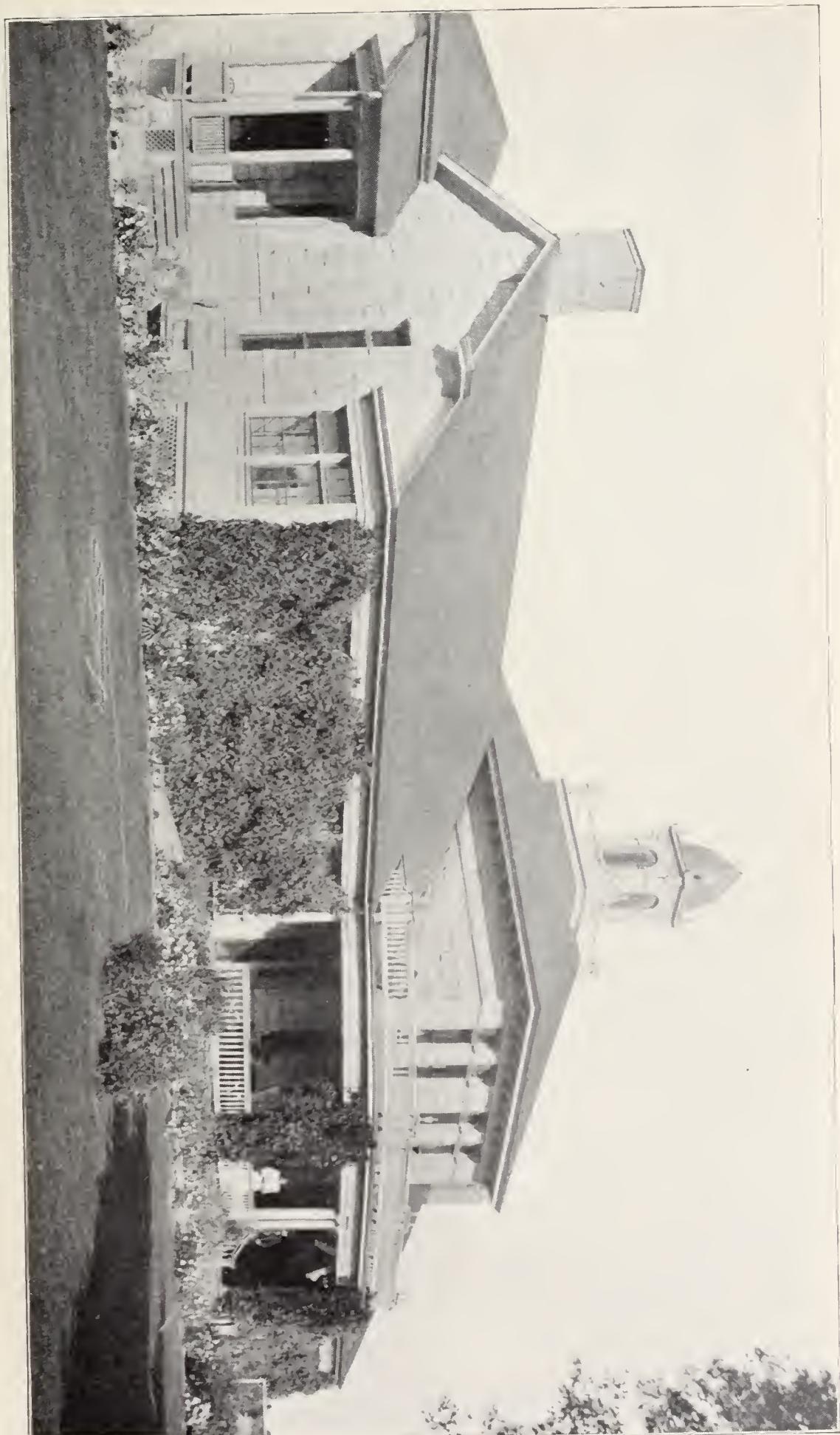
A special report on the crowded condition of the insane ward at the Denver County Hospital was made.

July 23, 1908. Regular meeting. Present: Lieutenant Governor Harper, Acting Governor, Mrs. James Williams, Dr. Dougan, Judge Thomas.

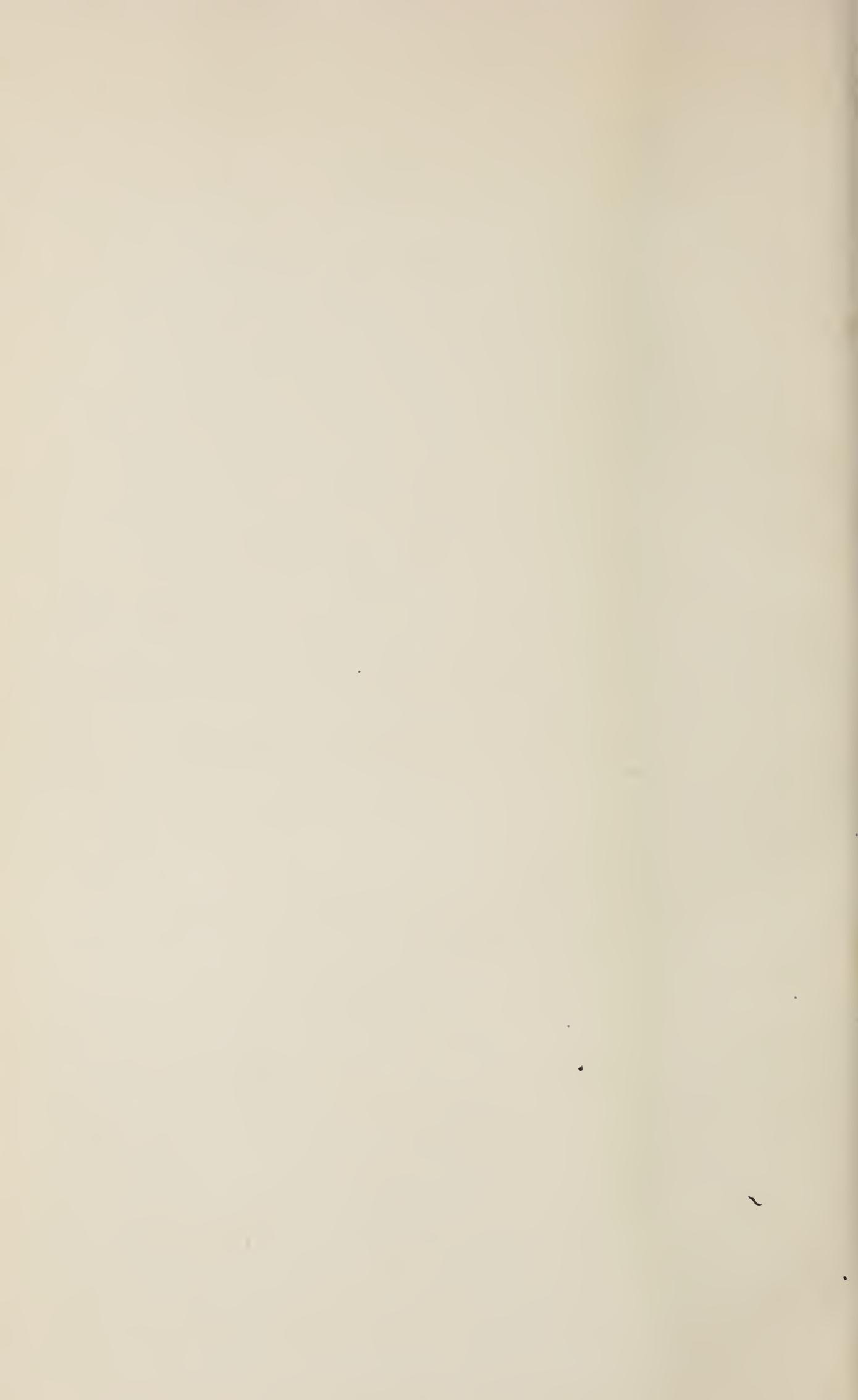
At this meeting the plans for the Fremont county jail, presented by Mr. G. W. Roe, architect, were considered, and many changes were suggested.

October 13, 1908. Regular quarterly meeting. Present: Dr. Friedman, Mrs. Caspar, Mrs. James Williams, Father Malone, Dr. Dougan. Father Malone commended Mrs. James Williams on action she had taken towards the establishing of a State Home for Mental Defectives. A conference between the boards of control, the heads of the institutions and the Board of Charities and Correction was called for early in December, 1908.

Financial Statement



HOSPITAL—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MONTE VISTA.



STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

By appropriation for biennial period.....	1907	Total	\$1,900.00
Voucher No.			
1 Feb. Mrs. Neilson, on account of money advanced for work on biennial report.....		\$ 14.00	
		—	\$14.00
Feb. C. E. Hagar, Secretary's expenses: Trip to Canon City, hotel bill 2 days, \$5.65; Pullman, \$2.00,.....		\$ 7.65	
Trip to Colorado Springs, Deaf & Blind, Pullman, 50c, hotel bill, \$3.90, Pullman, 50c,.....		1.90	
		—	
Feb. Trip to Canon City, Penitentiary, Pullman, 50c, meals, \$1.35, hotel bill, \$1.05,.....		\$ 6.15	
Trip to Boulder county jail, railroad ticket, \$1.60, hotel bill, \$1.00,.....		\$ 2.60	
Express charges on conference books, \$1.00, Trainway, \$5.00, freight on conference books and drayage, \$9.20		8.20	
		—	
3 Apr. Seeing Denver. To services for automobile, trip of Dr. Lawrence and Mrs. Caspar to Colored Orphanage, \$ 6.00		6.00	
		—	6.00
4 Apr. C. E. Hagar, Secretary's expenses to Pueblo, meals,.....		\$ 1.25	
Secretary's expenses to Deaf & Blind School; Pullman, 50c; meals, \$1.25,.....		\$ 1.75	
Apr. 20, 21 and 22, Secretary's expenses to Penitentiary, hotel bill.....		13.75	
Mrs. Caspar's expenses to Girl's Industrial School, \$1.10; to Deaf & Blind Institute, \$1.05,.....		5.15	
		—	21.50
5 Apr. Expenses of Judge Thomas' trip to attend annual board meeting, April 15, 1907, railroad fare, Breckenridge to Denver and return.....		\$ 10.00	
Room and meals, hotel bill		9.00	
		—	19.00
			29

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.

Voucher
No.

No.	June	C. E. Hagar and Mrs. James Williams and guest, inspection Insane Asylum, Woodcroft and Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo, O. E. Clark's Hotel.....	\$ 11.50
		Carriage to Minnequa Hospital, paid driver in cash.....	3.00
		Bus and baggage, Denver, June 7.....	1.50
		Bus and baggage, Pueblo, June 8.....	3.00
		Meals, dinner, \$4.65 and \$2.00.....	6.65
		Railroad fare, \$1.35, \$1.65, parlor tickets.....	4.40
			30.05
7	June	C. E. Hagar. Tramway tickets, February 19 to May 22, as per receipts herewith.....	\$ 6.00
8	June	C. E. Hagar. Trip to Leadville June 30.....	\$ 4.00
		Expenses of Mrs. James Williams and Mr. Hagar. Trip to Canon City, inspection Penitentiary; meals, \$9.00; Pullman, \$4.70; bus, 50c.....	14.20
			18.20
9	July	Wm. Thomas. Railroad expenses for quarterly meeting, July 15, 1907.....	\$ 8.50
		Hotel bill, four days.....	10.00
10	July	Wm. S. Friedman. To expenses National Conference Charities and Correction, held in Minneapolis, June, 1907	\$ 103.70
			18.60
11	Aug.	C. E. Hagar. Railroad fare, Canon City and return for Mrs. James Williams, \$5.55, June 1; to Colorado Springs and return, account of Mrs. James Williams, \$2.25	\$ 7.80
		Secretary's expenses to Golden, 50c, August 1; press clippings, \$4.50	5.00
			103.70

Secretary's expenses, Cripple Creek, Victor and Canon City: Hotel, \$3.70; railroad fare, Colorado Springs to Cripple Creek, \$2.75; to Canon City, \$2.75; meals en route, \$1.15; hotel at Canon City, \$5.35; express charges (Farrar receipt), 40c..... 16.10
Tramway tickets, June 15, \$2.00; July 1, \$1.00; July 31, \$1.00; Pullman Denver to Leadville and return, \$1.00, \$ 8.00

12	Sept.	Mrs. James Williams. Expenses visiting State institutions during September, 1907; Pueblo, \$2.75; Girls' School, 70c; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, \$7.35; Buena Vista, \$7.40; Colorado Springs, \$4.25,..... \$ 22.15	
13	Oct.	Anna G. Williams. Expenses to Pueblo and Canon City; Pullman, 75c; dinner, \$2.00; Tramway tickets, August, September and October, \$5.00,..... \$ 7.75	
14	Sept.	C. E. Hagar. Expenses of Secretary, Canon City and Pueblo, September 11; Strathmore, \$12.00; Pullman, 75c; Grand Hotel, \$2.75,..... \$ 15.50	
15	Oct.	Nettie E. Cuspar. Expenses to Insane Asylum, Pueblo, October 2, 1907 Expenses to Girls' Industrial School, October 11, 1907,..... \$ 5.30	
16	Nov.	C. E. Hagar. Expenses trip to Prison Congress, Chicago, September, 1907, and visits to Saginaw, Mich., Home for Adult Blind, Lafayette Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Ind.; Federal Prison, Leavenworth, Kan.; National Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Leavenworth, Kan.; institutions in Missouri, Girls' Industrial School, Chicago, etc.,..... \$ 144.45	
		1908	
17	Dec.	C. E. Hagar. Expenses to Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and Leavenworth, and dues to January 1, 1908, Prison Congress	\$ 33.90
		Total	\$33.90

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

TRAVELING AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Concluded.

Voucher No.	Dec.	Description	Amount
18	Dec.	Amos W. Butler, secretary. One volume Proceedings National Prison Association, 1906, bill attached.....	\$ 1.50
19	Dec.	Alex. Johnson. Proceedings National Conference 1906 and 1907, less \$2.50 paid for express charges, bill attached	1.50
20	Jan.	C. E. Hagar. Street car tickets, December and January.....	\$ 18.50
		Coloradoan clippings to December 1, 1908.....	2.00
		Express on package from Penitentiary, 30c, and expressage National Conference books, \$2.50.....	2.80
		December 30, trip to Canon City and Buena Vista: Strathmore, \$12.00; Pullman, 25c, 50c; meals, \$1.40,	14.90
21	McL.	C. E. Hagar. Dr. Friedman's trip to Canon City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs, March 11, 15 and 16, paid by check.....	23.70
		Secretary's trip to Pueblo, February 8: Fare, \$3.55; Pullman, 50c; trip to Golden, February 28, 50c.....	8.50
		Tramway tickets, February and March.....	4.50
		For delivery of books, 50c; express on package from Canon City, 30c.....	1.00
		.....	.80
22	May	Wm. Thomas. Expenses for quarterly meeting held April 23, 1908, Charities and Correction; Railroad fare, Breckinridge to Denver and return, \$10.00; room and meals, April 22, 23 and 24, \$7.50.....	\$ 17.50
23	May	Thos. H. Malone. As per bill attached for expenses attending National Conference of Charities and Correction, Richmond, Va.....	17.50
24	June	Anna G. Williams. Street car tickets, as per receipts enclosed. April, May and June, 1908.....	\$ 208.50
25	Sept.	C. E. Hagar. Expenses of Secretary for March, April, May, June, July, August and part of September, 1908; Colorado Springs, hotel, \$2.00; April 7, Pullman (2), \$1.00 to Colorado Springs; April 11, Canon City,	6.00

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

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meals, \$2.60; April 15, Pueblo, \$2.00; June 13, Colorado Springs, meals, \$1.95; Pulman, 50c; June 11, to Mor- rison (2), \$1.00; August 25, to Colorado Springs, meals, \$1.65; August 25, hotel, \$2.00; August 27, to Canon City, meals and Pulman, \$2.25; August 26, Canon City, hotel, \$3.50; September 6, Pulman to Leadville, \$2.00; September 8, livery at Leadville, \$3.00; September 9 to 11, meals and Pulman, \$1.10; September 19, Chieftain, June, 1907, to September, 1908, \$9.75; express package, \$1.00.....	\$ 40.90	
26 Oct. Anna G. Williams. Street car tickets for July, August, September and October for Assistant Secretary....	\$ 8.00	40.90
27 Nov. C. E. Hagar. Expenses of Secretary for part September, 1908, October and November trip to Monte Vista, Pulman, \$4.00; meals, \$3.00.....	\$ 7.00	8.00
Trip to Canon City, Pueblo and Colorado Springs: Hotel, \$7.65; Pulman, \$1.25.....	\$ 8.90	
Street car tickets for Assistant Secretary.....	2.00	
28 Nov. Mrs. S. M. Caspar. Expenses to Buena Vista, Canon City and Pueblo, and Mrs. Caspar and Assistant Secretary to Monte Vista; Pulman to Buena Vista, \$1.00; luncheon, 75c; dinner, 75c;.....	\$ 2.50	17.90
Pulman to Canon City, 50c; supper, 65c.....	1.15	
Pulman to Pueblo, 25c; Pulman to Monte Vista for Mrs. Caspar and Assistant Secretary, \$1.00,.....	4.25	
Pulman (pillows), 50c; breakfast (2), \$1.50.....	2.00	
		9.90
29 Nov. Mrs. Ella S. Williams. Expenses during November, 1908, in interviewing legislature-elect members regard- ing bill for mental defectives, authorized and endorsed by State Board of Charities and Correction.....	\$ 95.85	
Total.....	95.85	95.85
		\$1,00.00

Attest:

CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
(Seal) Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. FRIEDMAN.

President.

Secretary's Report

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Members of the State Board of Charities and Correction:

During the past biennial period, the secretary has served as secretary of this board, and also of the State board of pardons.

The office work has been unusually heavy because of the dual duties thus involved, but, through the kindness of the members of the Sixteenth General Assembly, an extra clerk was assigned to the department, which gave us a much needed relief.

The State institutions have been visited from time to time, and a full knowledge of their respective managements and conduct has been secured.

The biennial report of the State Home is extremely gratifying, particularly that portion of it that relates to the finances. In point of economy it compares favorably with many of the older States, and its management under the present board of control seems to be of an exceptionally high standard.

The Industrial School for Girls has made remarkable progress in the past year, and the *open door* policy has scored a decided victory.

The Boys' School at Golden is in exceptionally good running form, but, owing to the steady increase in population, new buildings are in great demand.

Convict labor upon the public highway in building and improving the roads is received with popular favor throughout Colorado.

The crowded condition of the Insane Asylum at Pueblo and a still greater demand for relief in the insane wards of our county hospitals throughout the State is a matter of serious consideration for the Seventeenth General Assembly. A bill now before the Legislature for the establishment of a State Home for Mental Defectives will, when it becomes a law, afford relief in this particular.

I want to take this opportunity of congratulating the members of the State Board of Charities and Correction upon their success in having established a workshop for the adult blind, and it is to be hoped that the Seventeenth General Assembly will set aside a most liberal appropriation for this worthy institution.

Fully appreciating the many kindnesses extended to me by the several members of the board, and recognizing the very faithful and valuable assistance rendered by the Assistant Secretary, Mrs. Anna G. Williams, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

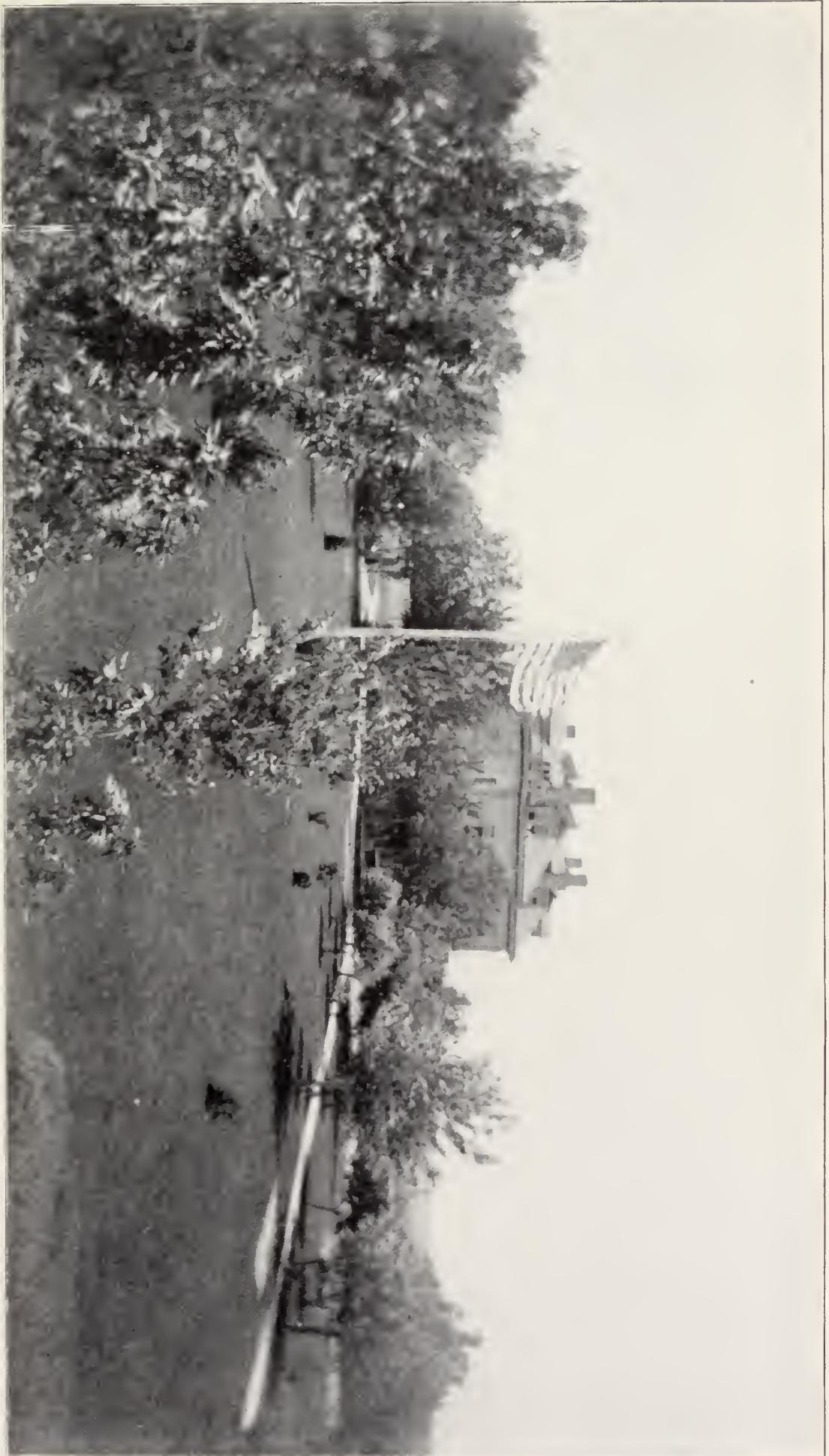
CLARENCE E. HAGAR,
Secretary.

State Institutions

State Home for
Dependent and Neglected
Children

Denver

FLAG PRESENTED ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1908, BY COLORADO CHAPTER OF THE "DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," STATE HOME, DENVER.



THE COLORADO STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

Location:

2305 South Washington Street, Denver, Colorado.

Established in Denver by Act of 1895.

Take University Park car, get off at South Washington Street and walk two blocks south.

In driving, take South Logan.

Board of Control.

	Term expires
Mrs. Dora Reynolds	1913
Mrs. Lucy M. Hughes.....	1913
Mrs. Sarah Curtis	1911
Mrs. Mary Ingersoll	1911
Rev. E. J. Wilcox.....	1909

Term, six years. No salary.

"The said board are hereby made the legal guardians of the persons and estates of all children admitted to said home pursuant to law, which guardianship shall continue during the minority of such children, except in the cases where under this act, the guardianship may be cancelled by resolution adopted by said board." (From section 5 of chapter 26. Session Laws, 1895.)

According to chapter 26, Session Laws of 1895, all children free from chronic or contagious disease, who are dependent upon the public for support, and those who are neglected, maltreated or in evil environments, are eligible as inmates of the State Home.

H. W. COWAN, Superintendent.

MEDICAL STAFF.

VISITING STAFF.

ROBERT S. ALLEN, M. D., 1600 South Broadway.

HARRY S. SHAFER, M. D., 416 Jackson Block.

WALLACE C. KENT, M. D., 1608 Broadway.

G. KINGSLEY OLMISTED, M. D., 632 Fourteenth Street.

CONSULTING STAFF.

JAMES M. BLAINE, M. D., Room 3, Steele Block.

EDMUND C. RIVERS, M. D., 1632 Welton Street.

WILLIAM C. BANE, M. D., 530 Commonwealth Building.

CHARLES A. POWERS, M. D., Room 12, Stedman Block.

GEORGE B. PACKARD, M. D., 732 Fourteenth Street.

HOWELL T. PERSHING, M. D., Room 2, Stedman Block.

HENRY SEWALL, M. D., 434 Majestic Building.

JUANITA B. DELANEY, D. D. S., 317 Empire Building.

Through the kindness and generosity of many individuals, firms, clubs, schools, churches, editors, publishers, musicians, Sabbath school teachers and elocutionists, the children have had the most enjoyable period in the history of the home. In addition to the bountiful supply of presents, candies, nuts and fruits, there have been several very happy surprises in the way of trips and entertainments. In June, 1907, the Denver Automobile Club took the children to the City Park in their machines, gave them a ride in the launches on the lake and a treat of ice cream and other good things. In July, 1907, and June, 1908, the publishers of the Denver Evening Post provided complimentary tickets to the Sells-Floto show. In July, 1907, the city ticket agent of the "Moffat Road" furnished a coach to Tolland where the children greatly enjoyed the mountain climbing as well as the lunch, which was donated. The Denver Post had a part in this excursion also. The Denver City Tramway Company very kindly gave free transportation upon all occasions requiring the use of the street cars.

In October, 1907, at the request of the noted actor, Thomas Jefferson, the children of the third, fourth and fifth grades were presented with complimentary tickets to the matinee, "Rip Van Winkle." The Post Printing and Publishing Company provided tickets for one hundred children to witness the "Buster Brown" play in December, 1907. In addition to the kindness of friends of former years the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of Denver added much to the pleasure of the children on Christmas Eve, 1907. The lodge gave a present, an orange, candy

INDUSTRIAL ROOM.



and nuts for each child, and two trees with their decorations. Music was also furnished by the lodge. Through the News-Times collection, dressed turkey was provided for the Christmas dinner. Several outings in Elitch's Gardens and the City Park were made possible through the kindness of friends.

On Washington's birthday, the home was the glad recipient of a very beautiful flag, the gift of the Colorado Chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution." A few of the members were present and made addresses and witnessed the raising of the flag on a forty-foot staff on the campus. Much to the delight of friends and children, the guests of honor were Count and Countess Magri (the Countess formerly known as Mrs. General Tom Thumb). The Countess made a charming, informal address to the children, and the day will long be remembered by all who were present.

In June it was learned that the will of the late Edward C. Howe of Telluride, bequeathed to the home one thousand dollars to be used exclusively in the purchase of toys and games for the children. This is the first will which has named the dependent children of Colorado as beneficiaries.

Officers of the city board of health have aided greatly in promptly caring for contagious cases. The visiting staff of physicians has faithfully treated the sick; several epidemics having occurred which required many calls. The members of the consulting staff have willingly responded to all demands since the opening of the home. The members of the visiting and consulting staff have served without compensation.

SCHOOL.

In the fall of 1907 the superintendent of the city schools kindly arranged to have all the children over six years of age attend school in the home building and furnished four rooms for that purpose, providing a teacher for each room, the highest grade being the seventh. It has been a great advantage to the pupils being permitted to attend school at the home, as the quarantine law does not compel their absence from school when one of their number is afflicted with a contagious disease.

On account of epidemics of mumps, diphtheria and scarlet fever many of the pupils were deprived of their school privileges, and therefore could not pass their grades, but with a corps of sympathetic teachers the fall term of 1908 opened most encouragingly. The additional time given in the sloyd department has been very kindly continued by the supervisor.

Several of the older boys became anxious to learn a trade or business and become self-supporting. As there are no facilities at the home to assist them in this way, positions were secured in a shoe factory, wholesale bakery and cracker factory in the

city, where they are now working. As their wages have been too small to enable them to pay regular board and buy sufficient clothing, they have been permitted to live at the home, paying a small sum each week for board and purchasing their own clothing. Five of these boys have earned \$1,200 during the last fifteen months.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

The domestic science department was opened on July 5, 1906, just five months before the close of the sixth biennial period, therefore the last report could not give results of the work accomplished.

The first class, composed of nine girls from thirteen to seventeen years of age, graduated on September 6, 1907. As soon as possible these girls were placed in homes where they received from \$10 to \$12 per month; and as they merited it, these wages were increased to from \$12 to \$20 per month. Since they were placed in good positions only two have been returned to the home for any length of time. The seven have been practically self-supporting since the graduation.

All the work in the department is the most practical. The forenoons are devoted to the copying of recipes and the practice in cooking vegetables, meats, fish, poultry and game, and the baking of bread and pastry. Particular attention is given the best methods of warming over and preparing the remnants. The sewing is not done upon samples, models and doll clothes, but upon aprons, skirts, underwaists, waists, night dresses, dresses, boys' shirts, all for actual wear and tear, the same to be patched and darned, when necessary, by the pupils under the supervision of the instructor. In addition to the cooking and sewing the girls receive instruction in rafia work.

The classes are given special instruction in the making of hats. They are taught to make the wire shapes, to fit the individual, sew on the braids, face, line and trim them, using their own taste in the selection of colors and trimmings.

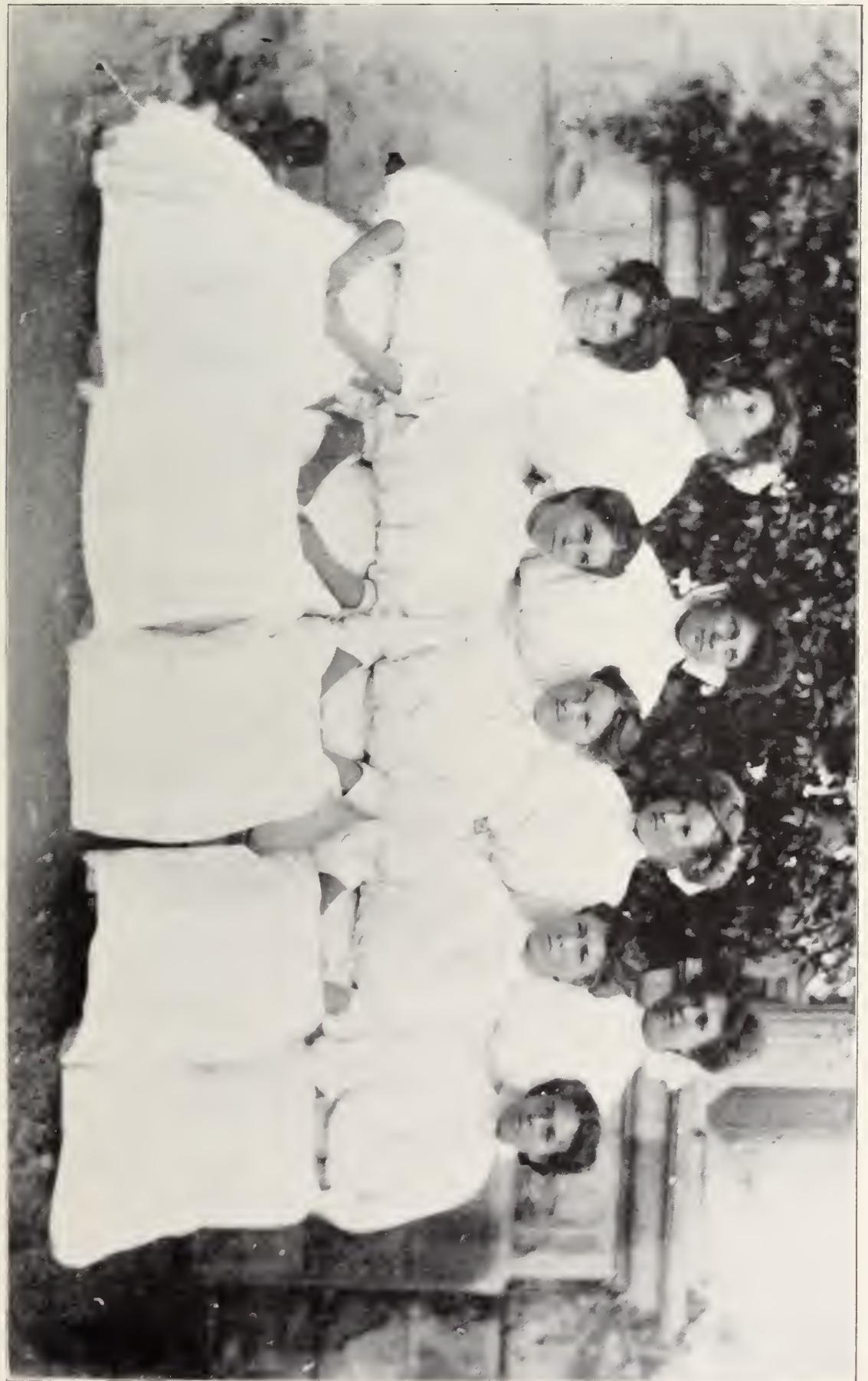
• HEALTH.

The biennial period just closed was one of epidemics of contagious diseases in the home. Owing to the lack of room to isolate sick children it was impossible to prevent the spread of these diseases.

Accurate account is kept of the sick and injured and preserved for future reference.

STATE AGENCY.

The State agent has labored very persistently to visit all applicants and children placed.



DOMESTIC SCIENCE CLASS, GRADUATED SEPTEMBER 6, 1907, STATE HOME, DENVER.

In 1907, 1,564 miles by livery and 19,869 by railroad, a total of 21,433 miles were traveled, making one hundred and forty-five visits to applicants and two hundred and twenty to children placed and taking out to private homes sixty-three children, all at a total expense (including agent's salary) of \$1,386.95. In 1908, 1,813 miles by livery and 24,574 by railroad, a total of 26,387 miles, were traveled, making one hundred and nine visits to applicants and two hundred and fifty-two to children and taking out to private homes fifty-nine children, at a total expense (including agent's salary) of \$1,557.75. On the basis of the total number of visits, the average cost per visit is a small fraction over \$3.47 and a small fraction less than this amount was the cost of visits during the previous biennial period.

The railroad companies have granted transportation for the agent and one child each trip, which courtesy has saved the State a large sum of money. With few exceptions the children visited were giving perfect satisfaction and the homes selected have proven quite desirable.

DAIRY.

The herd of Holstein cows has sustained the reputation given it in the last biennial report. The average production per day being three gallons per cow, figured on the basis of three hundred and sixty-five days per year, but if figured on the basis of the lactation period, the average is four and three-quarters gallons per day. The largest producer, at present being milked three times daily, averaged during the month of November, 1908, seven and one-quarter gallons per day; her largest day being eight and two-thirds gallons and her total for the year 1,598½ gallons.

The average number of cows for 1907 was thirteen, which produced a total of 14,541 gallons. Six of the herd are young stock, all showing the qualifications of most excellent dairy cows, but will not reach their greatest capacity until they have grown several years older.

As the price of feed advanced about fifty per cent. during the last year, the cost of production of milk for the period has increased. In 1907 it averaged eight cents per gallon and in 1908 thirteen cents, making an average of ten and one-half cents, for the two years, which is two and one-quarter cents more per gallon than the cost during the previous period. On the basis of the total cost of feed consumed and the wholesale price of milk per gallon (eighteen cents) the dairy saved the State, during the period, \$2,327.68.

GARDEN.

Although not as productive as in some former seasons, the farm and garden yielded a goodly amount of fresh vegetables and fruits for the children, and feed for the stock.

The frost destroyed the apple crop of 1907, but in 1908 a few trees escaped serious damage and about thirty-five hundred pounds of apples were gathered.

From the poultry yards there have been received 2,260 dozen eggs.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The Sixteenth General Assembly was asked for eighty thousand dollars to be used for the erection of much needed buildings, electric light plant, barn and other improvements. Only the sum of ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose. This amount was used for erecting a new administration building. The large stone building which had been partly used for these purposes was given over to the children. The nursery now occupies the first floor; the large girls were taken from the over-crowded quarter and placed on the second floor and the small girls remained on the third. Thus it was possible to divide the large family of small boys and place part of them in the domestic building, in the room formerly occupied by the nursery. These changes were made as soon as possible after the 20th of November, 1907, when the new building was completed, at a cost of \$8,122.59.

NEEDS.

A nursery room and a properly ventilated building should be erected.

HALL.

An assembly hall should be built, with a capacity for three hundred and fifty seats.

HOSPITAL.

The present hospital accommodations are wholly insufficient and a larger building should be erected.

Many of the contagious diseases are introduced into the home by the reception of new children who have previously been exposed and whose cases fully develop within three weeks after arrival. At present the new people must be at once placed in the various families without isolation, therefore when disease develops many of the other children are directly exposed, which results in a general epidemic. If such could be segregated and isolated at the time they are received it would prevent much illness. The same cottage could be used for convalescents. The epidemics of diphtheria and scarlet fever could have been to a great extent prevented had there been room for isolation. A detention cottage for this purpose is greatly needed. There should be an operating room in connection with the hospital.

DAIRY BARN.

The milk is the chief article of diet, therefore the most sanitary methods in handling the same should be adopted. The

stable built in 1902, of the very cheapest lumber, was expected to do service for not to exceed two years.

To supply the children with pure, wholesome milk there should be a sanitary barn and equipment.

HEATING PLANT.

The girls' building cannot be comfortably heated with the present hot water system installed years ago. The radiation should be greatly increased and the heating system connected with the central steam heating plant.

GENERAL REPAIRS.

A good cement walk should be put in place where needed.

The fences, where possible, should be repaired, and new fences built where they are too old to be mended.

A permanent roof should be put on the root cellar.

The laundry floor of cement should be put in.

Building should be painted and kept in good repair.

COMBINED STATISTICS FOR THE TWO FISCAL YEARS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

	Boys	Girls	Total
Total number enrolled.....	82	75	157
Number adopted	20	31	51
Number indentured	33	29	62
Number declared self-supporting.....	1	..	1
Number returned to counties.....	5	3	8
Number returned to parents.....	10	9	19
Number released to relatives.....	..	1	1
Ran away from private homes.....	6	1	7
Ran away from institution.....	1	1	2
Number who died.....	11	7	18
Average age of those received.....	6.9	7.3	7.1
Average age of those adopted.....	4.8	5.9	5.4
Average age of those indentured.....	12.4	9.9	11.2
Average age of those in the home Nov. 30, 1908.	10.37	12.53	11.45
Average daily attendance.....	131	68	199

NUMBER OF CHILDREN ENROLLED SINCE OPENING IN MARCH, 1896.

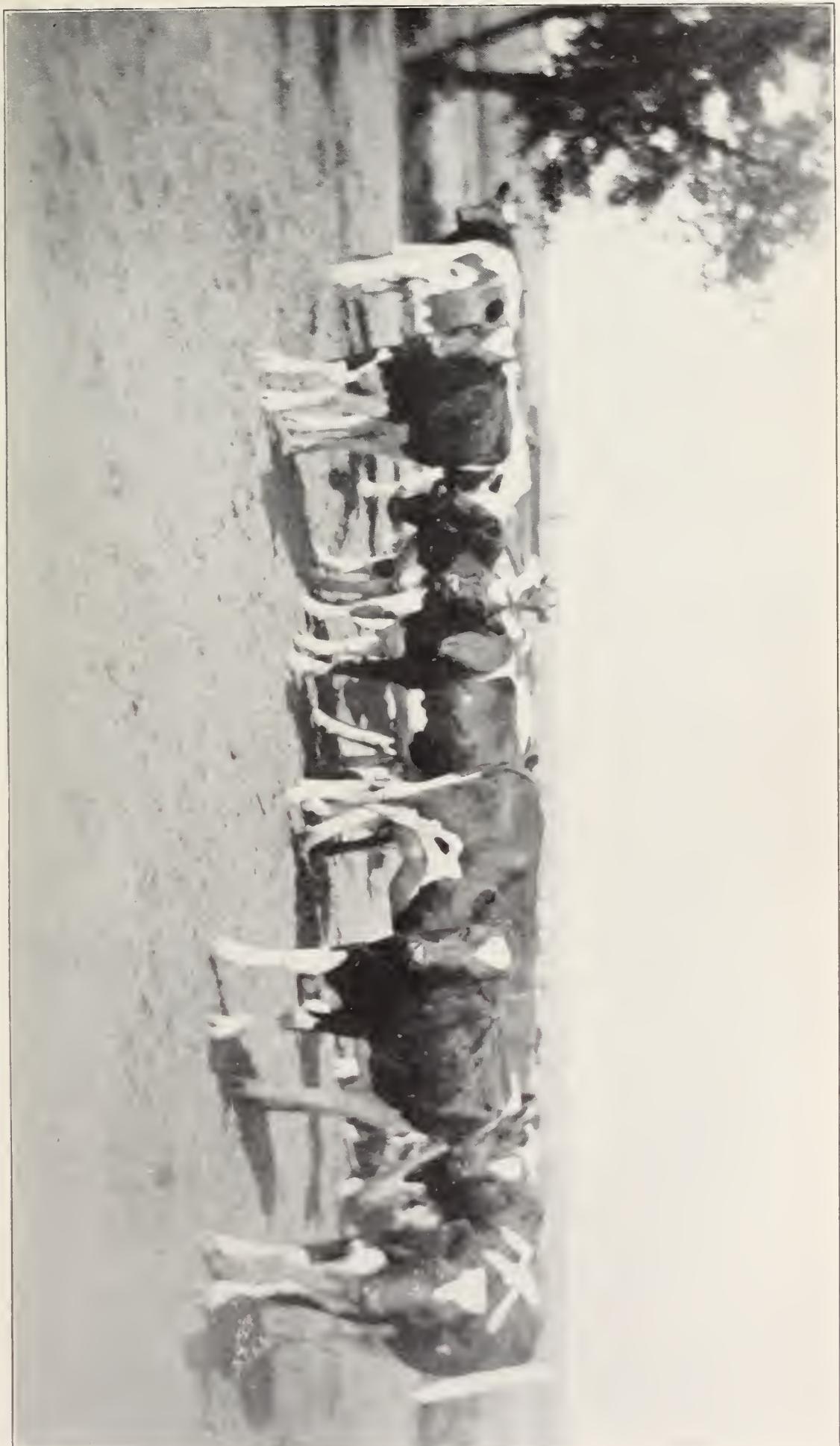
	Boys	Girls	Total
1896.....	31	21	52
1897.....	31	30	61
1898.....	34	25	59
1899.....	19	15	34
1900.....	30	24	54
1901.....	39	31	70
1902.....	57	24	81
1903.....	42	24	66
1904.....	42	36	78
1905.....	53	50	103
1906.....	62	54	116
1907.....	35	34	69
1908.....	47	41	88

NUMBER OF CHILDREN PLACED SINCE OPENING, IN MARCH, 1896.

	Adoptions		Indentures		Total for Period
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
1896.....	1	1	1	..	
	—	—	—	—	
1897.....	2	5	4	2	3
1898.....	11	16	4	5	
	—	—	—	—	
1899.....	5	6	4	5	19
1900.....	5	5	10	10	
	—	—	—	—	
1901.....	3	7	10	18	50
1902.....	3	3	24	17	
1903.....	6	3	18	21	85
1904.....	12	11	17	17	
	—	—	—	—	
1905.....	11	8	13	17	105
1906.....	7	17	20	26	
	—	—	—	—	
1907.....	7	14	18	16	113
1908.....	13	17	15	13	
	—	—	—	—	
	86	113	158	161	113
Total					518

COLORADO STATE HOME FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, COMPARED WITH OTHER STATE INSTITUTIONS.

	Wisconsin	Minnesota	Michigan	Kansas	Colorado
Total cost State Agency, including salaries.....	\$ 3,836.99	\$ 9,720.42	\$13,739.99	\$ 416.87	\$ 250.12
Total cost for all purposes except No. 1.....	76,000.00	84,890.00	74,564.53	64,580.80	43,100.88
Average daily attendance.....	150	228	161	153	174
Number families of children.....	5	6	8	6	4
Number children in each family.....	30 to 40	37	25	25	72
Maximum number advised in each family.....	30 better 25	25 not to exceed 25	25	25	25
Number officers and employees.....	44	54	45 to 50	40	19
Cost per capita, per annum.....	266.12	\$ 207.48	\$ 274.23	\$ 212.41	\$ 131.04
Cost per capita, per annum, less agency expenses..	253.33	186.16	231.56	211.05	123.85
Biennial period, ending.....	6-30-'06	7-31-'06	1906	6-30-'06	11-30-'06



DAIRY HERD, STATE HOME, DENVER.

STATE HOME.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR, 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$ 80,000.00
Buildings and improvements.....	50,000.00
Total	\$130,000.00

(With the great increase in the cost of provisions, cotton goods, feed, and many other commodities, with an average daily attendance of 199 during this biennial period, it has been difficult to keep the running expenses within the limits of the appropriation. Many needful articles were not purchased on account of the lack of funds. To prepare for the usual biennial increase and to provide the necessities and comforts a larger appropriation for the next period is imperative.)

STATISTICAL FORM

PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
ADOPTED MAY 15, 1906.

POPULATION.

Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year,.....
Number received during the year—

	Year 1907 Male 131	Year 1907 Female 73	Year 1907 Male 129	Year 1908 Female 62	Year 1908 Male 129
New admissions	35	34	69	47	41
Children returned	74	48	122	41	42
Number discharged or died during the year	111	95	206	86	73
Number at end of the fiscal year	129	62	191	131	72
Daily average attendance during the year (i. e., number of inmates actually present).....	128	71	199	134	203
Average number of employees and officers.....	7	13	20	6	19

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 9,182.19	\$10,797.30
2. Clothing	3,320.13	2,531.57
3. Subsistence	9,445.27	11,794.99
4. Ordinary repairs	711.24	725.06
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	6,812.91	7,760.55
Total	\$29,471.74	\$33,609.47
Extraordinary Expenses—		
1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ 8,122.59	.....
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	.....	.....
Total	\$ 8,122.59	.....
Grand total	\$37,594.33	\$33,609.47

State Insane Asylum
Pueblo

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

(Established in Pueblo by Act of 1879, New Law, 1899.)

A. P. BUSEY, M. D., Superintendent.

Board of Lunacy Commissioners.	Term expires
Rev. J. W. Finkbinder, Colorado Springs.....	1913
William L. Hartman, Pueblo.....	1911
Dr. Charles F. Andrews, Longmont.....	1909

Term, six years.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

A. P. Busey, M. D., Medical Superintendent.

Department for Men.

Dr. W. S. Osborn, Assistant Physician.

Department for Women.

Dr. Alice M. Lake, Woman Assistant Physician.

Dr. Emma J. Lucas, Woman Assistant Physician.

Ernest Weinhausen, Steward.

Miss Sarah Dickson, Matron.

POPULATION.

Remaining at the end of last report, November 30, 1906, 517 men, 271 women, total 788. Admitted during the period ending November 30, 1908, 170 men, 142 women, total 312. Whole number under treatment, 687 men, 413 women, total 1,100. Discharged during the period as recovered, 43 men, 9 women, total 52. Improved, 26 men, 6 women, total 32. Unimproved, 11 men, 1 woman, total 12. Not insane, 3 men, no women, total 3. Died during the period, 79 men, 20 women, total 99. Remaining in the institution November 30, 1908, 525 men, 377 women, total 902.

TABLE NO. 1.

SHOWING MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD
ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

	Men	Women	Total
Number of patients in the institution at date of last report.	517	271	788
Admitted during the term.....	170	142	312
Whole number treated during term.....	687	413	1,100

DISCHARGED DURING THE TERM AS FOLLOWS:

Recovered	43	9	52
Improved	25	6	31
Unimproved	12	1	13
Not insane	3	0	3
Died	79	20	99
Total number of all discharges.....	162	36	198
Remaining in the institution at the end of the period.....	525	377	902

The population of over nine hundred insane now under treatment will show that the larger per cent. of them are chronic and incurable. This condition is brought about in a measure by not having room to receive the cases when they first become insane.

The new cottage for women was opened August 12, 1908; it was filled almost at once, increasing the population from eight hundred to over nine hundred. The one hundred new admissions are practically all chronic, incurable cases.

RECOVERY.

The recovery rate from a chronic class in any institution of this character is never very large, while the death rate for this period has not been as great as the preceding period, and is smaller than that of the average institution of a similar kind.

Parole cases are sent out as they appear to recover, but correspondence with them is kept up for at least three months, and if they continue well at the end of this time they are discharged. This method results in good in two ways: the patient realizing he is still under control of the institution exerts more self control to remain out, and, again, if the patient should relapse during the probationary period, he can be returned to the institution without the expense of a new trial.

HEALTH.

The health of the patients has been good with exception of an epidemic of scarlet fever that visited the institution June, 1907, when about twenty-five cases occurred, divided about equally

between employes and patients, but by prompt action in isolating these cases, and free fumigation, the spread of the disease was limited to twenty-five cases, and all recovered without any serious complications.

Measles occurred in the institution during the biennial period, being introduced by a nurse. Only six cases developed among the patients. These were promptly isolated and treated, and there were no fatalities resulting.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been no suicides, and but two serious or fatal accidents. One man hit another with a teacup, and death resulted soon after, and a negro man, while in a psychic, epileptic state, made his escape from the grounds, and, although pursued by six employes of the institution, four of whom were nurses of long experience and who had been in the employ of the asylum from four to eight years, he eluded them, obtained a hatchet from the back yard of a resident of the city, and in his flight struck down a most estimable lady. This unavoidable and deplorable accident was most distressing to the management. The superintendent was the first physician to reach the unfortunate lady, and conveyed her in a carriage by instructions of her husband to the Pueblo Hospital. The family physician and Dr. Corwin were summoned, and an operation was immediately performed for her relief, but after lingering for about two months, with promise of recovery, she suddenly died, much to the regret of all concerned.

The negro is an ex-convict, and during the four months' residence in the institution prior to this accident had never made an attempt to escape or harm anyone. He, however, has never had the privilege of the grounds at any time either before or since the accident, except when accompanied by a nurse.

ESCAPES.

The number of escapes for the two years was sixteen. Twelve of these were captured and returned to the institution. The record will compare favorably with that of any other institution of the kind wherever located, because all institutions that extend privileges to patients have escapes, and an institution that does not extend as much freedom as possible, consistent with all concerned, is not conducted as it should be.

The modern method of caring for the insane is to give them all the freedom possible. One of the most tiresome conditions that affects the welfare and happiness of the insane is close confinement, and no occupation under which they become restless, fretful, irritable, homesick and everything that goes with it, all of which has a tendency to prolong their mental trouble and render them chronic and incurable. Diversion, freedom, open air, exer-

cise by work or walking, have much to do in restoring the insane, even though complete restoration is not possible.

AMUSEMENTS.

Patients should be amused and humored as much as possible. The institution is better prepared for amusement than formerly. They have a building for the purpose. Weekly dances are indulged in and music, by phonograph and other instruments, cards and other games occupy their time.

Divine services every Sunday are enjoyed by all those who are able and wish to attend.

The State fair was visited by many of the patients, owing to the courtesy of the management in admitting them, and they derived much pleasure and some benefit from it.

Proper care and treatment of the insane is a great study and requires many years of experience and close association with them to enable one to be qualified to devise ways and means that may benefit and improve them.

CRIMINAL INSANE.

The removal of the criminal class to the Penitentiary would give more room for the civil class and at the same time relieve the latter from the injurious effects of association with them.

EPILEPTIC—FEEBLE-MINDED.

The epileptic and feeble-minded constitute another class who should be separated from the other insane.

AFTER CARE OF THE INSANE.

Some of the Eastern states have associations known as "After Care Associations" for the benefit of the insane; especially those who have recovered and are friendless. Great good may be accomplished by such an organization. Positions are obtained for them and help is rendered in various ways. One can imagine how discouraging and depressing it is for these unfortunates who have recovered, and who are without means or friends, to go forth in the world to battle for a living, and fail. If there was an association to help them, what a help it would be.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

More work in this line has been done during the present period than in any preceding period for many years. An appropriation of \$50,000.00 was made for the erection of one cottage for one hundred women, whereas three times this amount was asked for with which to build three cottages to house all the insane in the State, unprovided with State care. The contract

was let to Mr. Frank Taylor, September, 1907, and the cottage was opened and furnished and ready for the reception of patients on August 12, 1908.

Thirteen wards, ten in men's building and three in women's building, were plastered where necessary, and painted throughout, both plastering and wood work, rendering them sanitary, besides greatly improving the appearance of the premises.

Ward "D," men's department, was provided with new window guards throughout, the old ones being worn and broken to such an extent as to be no longer safe or useful.

A new ice box was constructed costing \$825.00, and has been in use for several months.

The boiler plant has been completely overhauled, three of the old boiler settings were entirely removed and replaced by new work, and all old pipe connections made new under the supervision of the engineer. One new boiler was put in by contract; another new boiler was bought and set up under the direction of the asylum engineer. This gives the institution a battery of six one-hundred-horsepower boilers and practically a new plant. Also all water tubes in the old boilers that were leaking were removed and properly welded and replaced.

All metal roofs on the premises were painted.

The old water systems in both men and women's departments that were very old and dangerous were removed and new pipe put in above ground, which has resulted in stopping all leaks about the footwalls of the buildings.

To make room for the new cottage foundation it was necessary to move water mains and electric light poles, and so forth, which was done at moderate cost.

Four two-hundred-foot and two ninety-foot radiators were placed in wards "I and K" to furnish heat at night for the sick.

The blow-off pipe for the boilers, that extended to a well far beyond the coal house, became worn out and useless; two hundred feet of four-inch new cast iron pipe was purchased and was put in place.

The water supply from the city mains coming in through a four-inch main at 13th and 15th streets, not giving sufficient pressure for fire purposes, one thousand feet of eight-inch pipe, tapping the main at 10th street, was installed. This will give the asylum a supply from a source not drawn from by other consumers and should always furnish a steady and sufficient pressure for all purposes.

Two hundred feet of tiling to drain the water from the down spouts of the new cottage was put in place by the asylum help, and protects the building from damage by water.

LAND.

The adjacent lots east and west of present grounds, for which an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars was made. The total cost of one hundred and eighty-eight lots with improvements thereon, including court costs, abstract, surveys, and so forth, was \$14,803. This will add nearly twenty acres to the present domain and will be of great benefit and help to the institution.

The total valuation with the improvements made during the past two years is about seven hundred and fifty-five thousand dollars (\$755,000.00), and is as follows:

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF STATE PROPERTY.

One hundred acres of land.....	\$100,000.00
Six hospital buildings and amusement hall.....	560,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	25,000.00
Other buildings, fences, etc.....	6,000.00
Carriages, wagons and farm implements.....	2,000.00
Live stock	3,500.00
Supplies and provisions on hand.....	5,000.00
Steam heating and laundry building, including boilers and laundry machinery	38,000.00
Electric lighting plant	15,000.00
Total	\$755,000.00

(\$409,000.00 insurance carried).

A wire fence ten feet high, enclosing the grounds of the asylum, has recently been built at a cost of \$1,329.36.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Owing to the unusual drouth and scarcity of water, the products from the farm and garden were not as abundant as usual, but, nevertheless, they raised quite a variety of vegetables for winter use.

NEEDS.

The financial condition as far as maintenance is concerned is good. The institution has never had such a balance to its credit since it was founded; there is \$63,888.27 in the treasury to its credit, or nearly double the amount that was credited to it at the end of last biennial period. The institution was never more prosperous than at present, and the buildings never in better repair or the property in better shape.

Owing to the splendid financial condition of the institution and the amount of money it has to its credit, it will not be necessary for a very large maintenance appropriation to be made, outside of the regular one-fifth mill levy.

One of the greatest needs of the institution is additional cottage accommodations for at least two hundred insane scattered throughout the State. The State is rapidly becoming more thickly populated, and on this account and for other reasons the insane population is constantly increasing, and should have proper provision made for their care and treatment. Three more cottages and the purchase of adjacent land and lots is asked for.

BUILDING WITH HYDRO-THERAPEUTIC EQUIPMENT.

An appropriation for the erection of a suitable building for hydro-therapeutic purposes and equipment should be made.

BUILDING FOR STOREROOM, DININGROOM, SLEEPING APARTMENTS, ETC.

This building is very essential, and has been asked for a number of times before, but an appropriation has never been made. It is badly needed for storeroom purposes and dining rooms for officers and employes.

COLD STORAGE AND ICE PLANT.

Ice is quite an item of expense to the institution, and a plant for manufacturing ice and furnishing cold storage is needed.

REPAIR FUND.

An adequate appropriation for repairs should be made. The buildings should be kept properly repaired and painted, inside and out.

ARTESIAN WELL.

An appropriation for an artesian well would add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the institution.

ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS TO HEATING PLANT.

In the event of more cottages being erected, an appropriation for additional boilers and alterations in present heating system, to make it efficient, will be necessary.

LIBRARY AND AMUSEMENT.

A fund should be appropriated for library purposes and musical instruments, so the patients may have books and periodicals, pictures and music to help them while away idle moments and lighten the dullness of an asylum life. The charity of the public contributes all the literature received for the patient.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

The unexpired term that was filled by Mr. M. Studzinski expired July 17, 1907, and the Rev. J. W. Finkbinder of Colorado

Springs was appointed for a term of six years. Mr. M. A. Vigil resigned his membership of the board in October, 1908, and Mr. W. L. Hartman, of Pueblo, was appointed to fill the unexpired term.

Dr. B. T. Williams, after a year's service as assistant physician, resigned to return East to engage in private practice. Dr. E. H. Cohoon was appointed to fill the place, but quit after short service. Dr. W. H. Osborn, formerly superintendent of the Inebriate Asylum at Knoxville, Iowa, was appointed assistant.

When the new cottage for women was opened in August, 1908, Dr. Emma Lucas was appointed assistant, and has been very capable and conscientious in the discharge of her duties.

The death of the chief engineer and that of his assistant, E. J. Lawrence, both of whom died during the period from pneumonia, was a source of great regret.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The institution was visited and inspected a number of times during the period by His Excellency, Governor H. A. Buchtel. The president of the Board of Charities and Correction, Rev. Dr. Friedman, also visited and closely inspected the institution; the secretary, Mr. C. E. Hagar, has frequently visited it, as well as other members of the Board of Charities and Correction.

The consulting staff has continued to aid whenever asked to do so.

The institution is dependent upon the charity of the public for reading matter for the inmates. Mrs. Stoiber, of Denver, renewed the subscription of magazines and periodicals started by the late Mr. E. G. Stoiber several years ago; the list is about as it was the last period, and amounts in money to \$137.00 each year.

The McClelland public library continues to contribute cast-off books, which are appreciated. Others, as follows, have been very kind in contributing reading matter: Mrs. M. D. Thatcher, Mrs. John A. Thatcher, Mrs. G. L. L. Gann, Mrs. F. S. Luqueer, Mrs. G. E. Cazaly, Miss Leonora McLoughlin, Mrs. Gregory.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Dec. 1, 1906, balance available in State Treasury from 1-5

mill levy	\$ 38,049.05
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By 1-5 mill levy during biennial period.....	141,675.45
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Total from 1-5 mill levy.....	\$179,724.50
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By appropriation from Sixteenth General Assembly.....	\$130,000.00
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Total of all income during biennial period.....	\$309,724.50
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DISBURSEMENTS.

1-5 mill levy	\$179,724.50
Vouchers drawn	\$115,836.23
Voucher lost, not cashed.....	30.00
Total vouchers drawn	\$115,806.23
November 30, 1908, balance available in State Treasury..	63,918.27
	\$179,724.50
Appropriation from the Sixteenth General Assembly.....	\$130,000.00
Vouchers drawn	\$129,741.72
Vouchers drawn, but not called for.....	21.15
Total vouchers cashed.....	\$129,720.57
Balance in State Treasury.....	279.43
	\$130,000.00
Total	\$130,000.00

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

New Cottage for Women.

Appropriation from the Sixteenth General Assembly.....	\$ 50,000.00
Vouchers drawn and cashed.....	\$ 49,962.58
Balance in State Treasury.....	37.42
Total	\$ 50,000.00

NEW BOILERS.

Appropriation from the Sixteenth General Assembly.....	\$ 3,500.00
Vouchers drawn and cashed.....	\$ 3,495.12
Balance in State Treasury.....	4.88
	\$ 3,500.00

REPAIRS.

Appropriation from the Sixteenth General Assembly..	\$ 5,000.00
Vouchers drawn and cashed.....	\$ 4,996.41
Balance in State Treasury.....	3.59
	\$ 5,000.00

ADJACENT LOTS AND LAND.

Appropriation from the Sixteenth General Assembly.....	\$ 15,000.00
Vouchers drawn	\$ 14,803.55
Balance in State Treasury.....	196.45
Total	\$ 15,000.00

SPECIAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Created by the Board of Lunacy Commissioners for the Purpose of Keeping the Institution in Good Repair.

By vouchers	\$ 12,867.89
New water pipe	\$ 1,000.00
Plastering	148.50
Resetting of old boilers and setting one new one.....	1,892.37
Wire guards for Ward "D," male department.....	585.96
Painting three wards, male department.....	1,068.00
New laundry machinery	192.50
Insurance	936.00
Ice box	825.00
New fence around present grounds.....	1,329.36

	\$12,867.89
	\$ 12,867.89

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Total cost of supporting the institution for the biennial period.	Average number of patients for the biennial period.	Average cost of each patient.		
		Per year.....	\$142.24	
		Per month.....	11.85	
\$232,710.06	818	Per day.....	.40	
Products of farm and garden for the year 1907.....				\$10,786.51
Products of the dairy for the year 1907.....				5,749.61
Products of farm and garden for the year 1908.....				9,167.28
Products of the dairy for the year 1908.....				5,996.50

INSANE ASYLUM.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

For maintenance (this does not include the 1-5 mill levy).....	\$100,000.00
Three new cottages.....	150,000.00
For furnishing new cottages.....	15,000.00
For improvements and addition to heating plant.....	20,000.00
Two artesian wells.....	10,000.00
For hospital, laboratory, improved lavatory and hydro-therapeutic apparatus	10,000.00
For additional land	35,000.00
For ventilation of kitchen.....	1,000.00
For cold storage plant.....	10,000.00
For general repairs	10,000.00
Building for store and dining room.....	20,000.00
For fencing and improving the grounds.....	2,500.00
For fire insurance	15,000.00
Total.....	\$398,500.00

POPULATION YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of last biennial period	517	271	788
Number received during the year	170	141	312
Number discharged or died during the year	162	36	198
Number at end of the fiscal year	525	377	902
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	...	...	818
Average number of officers and employes during the year	...	...	74

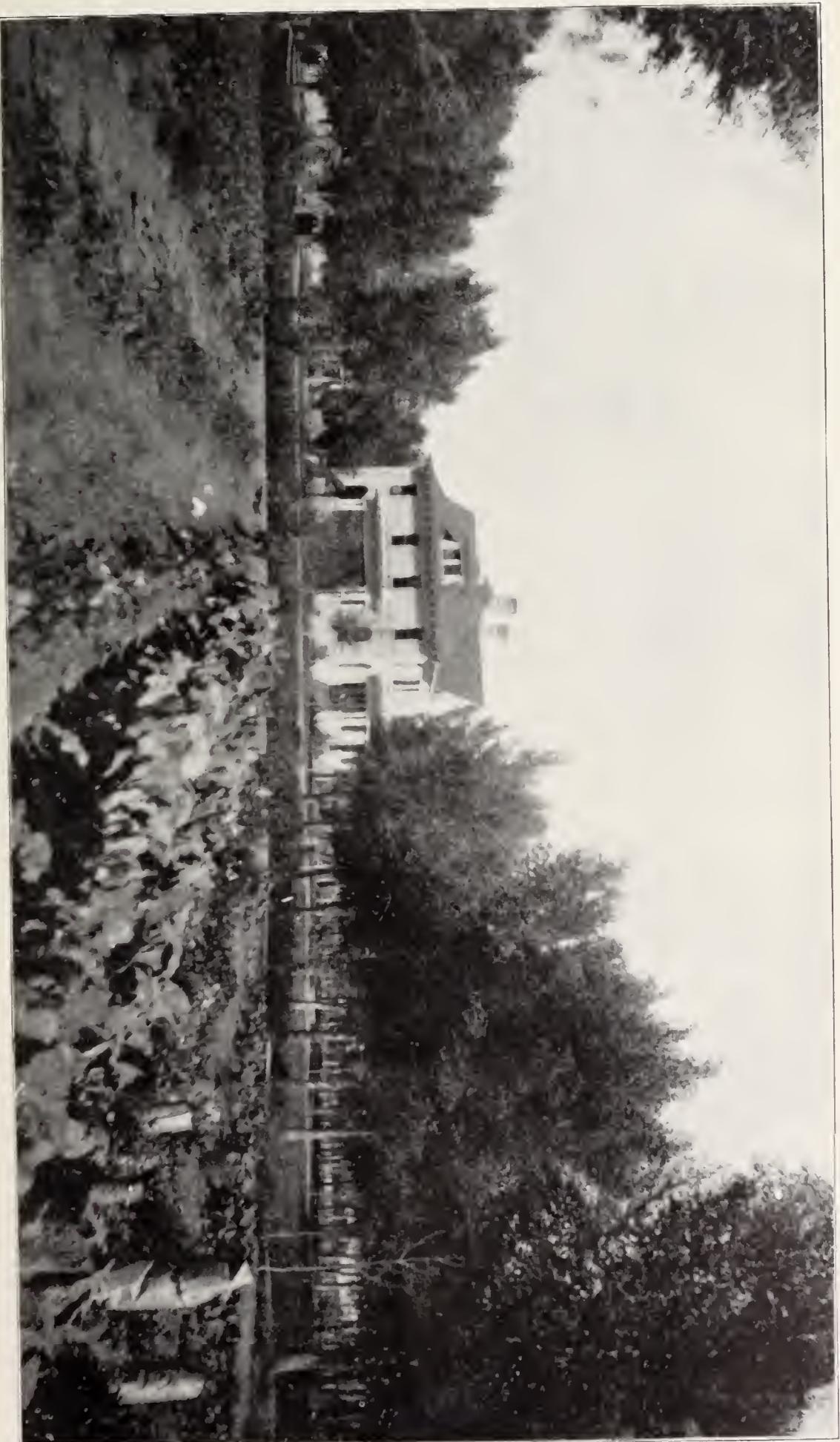
FINANCIAL TABLE, SUGGESTED BY NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, MAY 15, 1906.

RUNNING EXPENSES OF THE COLORADO STATE INSANE ASYLUM FOR THE BIENNIAL PERIOD 1907 AND 1908.

For salaries and wages	\$ 73,343.10
For clothing	14,652.71
For groceries, meats and all other living expenses	77,605.74
For ordinary repairs	4,401.12
For all other maintenance expenses	62,707.39
Total	\$232,710.06
For extraordinary expenses taken out of the maintenance fund, but not charged in the per capita	\$ 12,867.89
For new cottage (special appropriation)	49,962.58
For repairs and improvements (special appropriation)	4,996.41
For new boilers (special appropriation)	3,495.12
For adjacent lots (special appropriation)	14,803.55
Total	\$6,125.55
Grand total of all expenses	\$318,835.61

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home

Monte Vista



RESIDENCE OF COMMANDER—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MONTE VISTA.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

Established at Monte Vista by Act of 1889. Amended 1893, 1895 and 1899.

C. S. ALDRICH, Commander.

Board of Commissioners.	Term Expires
Lewis H. Cheney, Monte Vista.....	1911
H. S. Vaughn, Denver.....	1909
H. O. Dodge, Boulder.....	1909

Term four years.

Dan W. Brown, Adjutant.
Leroy Beard, Quartermaster.
C. W. Russell, Surgeon.

INCREASE OF MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership on the last day of the year was 245, as against 239 last year, and the average daily attendance for the year has been 168, as against 157 last year. This average attendance is the largest of any year in the history of the home.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The total cost of maintenance and repairs for 1908 has been \$41,796.38, or on the basis of total membership, \$170.00 per capita, as against \$173.00 for 1907, and \$226.00 during the last year of Colonel Shaw's administration. Considering the steady increase in wages and the cost of subsistence and clothing, and the large additional increase of the salary list, made necessary by the hospital additions, power house, steam laundry and green houses, and the extra cost of electric light and steam heating, this is a good financial showing.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the home continues to be mild. The lock-up has not been used for confinement purposes during the year.

PENSION MONEY.

The new law of congress which prohibits any portion of a soldier's pension from being taken for the support of the home, or controlled by any officer of the home, is being fully complied with.

PENSIONS OF MEMBERS.

While the \$25,000.00 of pension money annually distributed to members of this home in many cases proves an injury to the members, and is a serious hindrance in maintaining good order and discipline, in many other cases it is carefully saved or sent to dependent families and relatives, and is a great help and blessing.

NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The membership of the home is steadily increasing, especially in the hospital department. For the next biennial period there should be \$48,000 per year for maintenance and repairs. Of this amount the receipts from the general government will be about \$16,000, leaving at least \$32,000 per year to be provided by the State Legislature.

HOME NEEDS.

Besides maintenance and repairs there should be a large vegetable cellar.

A covered carryall with side seats and rear entrance, to hold fourteen persons, to be especially used for convalescent and crippled members who cannot be properly accommodated in present conveyances.

A hearse for funerals.

About three hundred yards of cement sidewalk to complete the present system.

These necessary improvements will cost about \$3,000.

In addition to such appropriations, the following improvements should be finished:

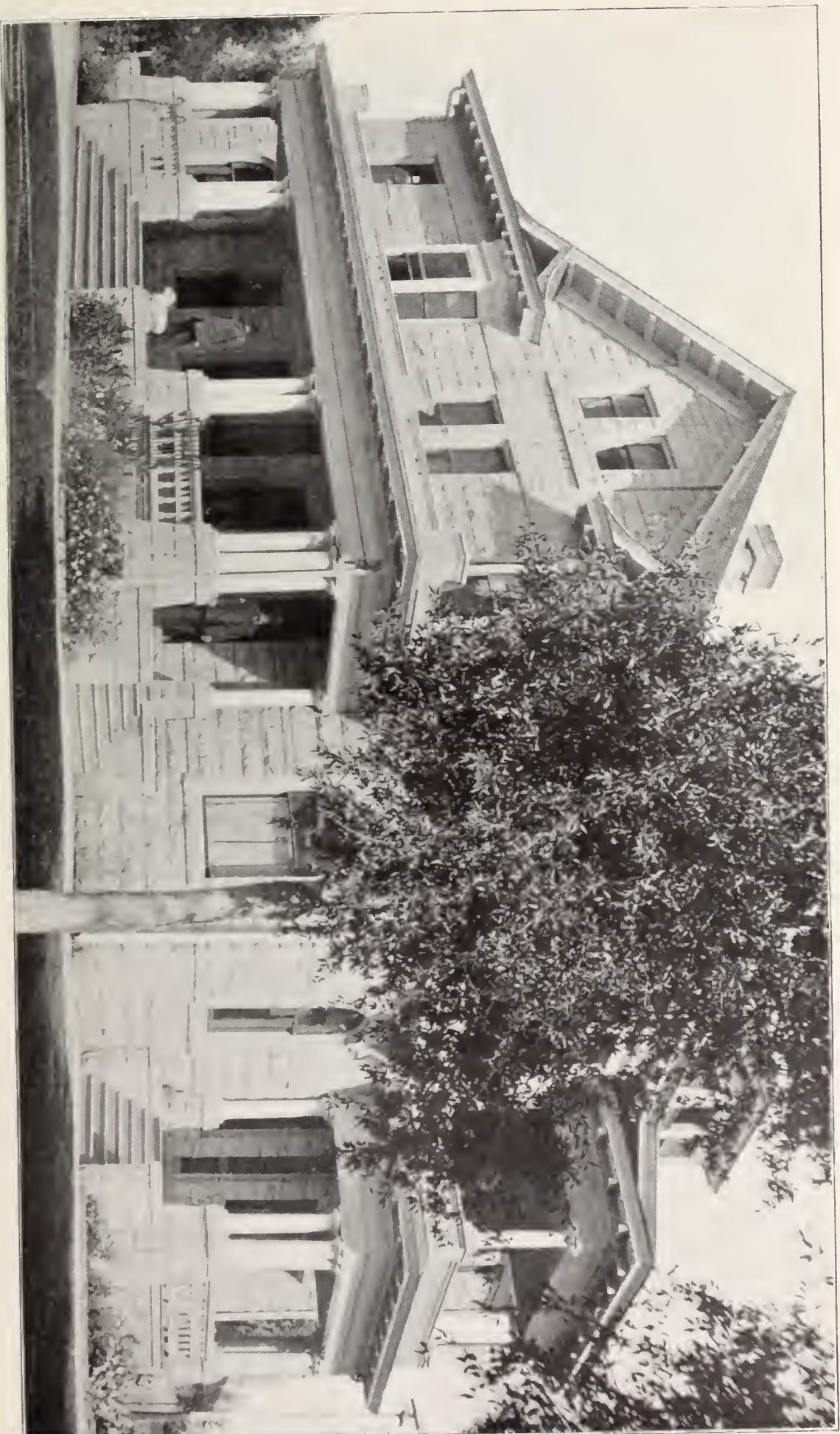
Complete the lake dyke and the boulevard drive around the lake border, and border it with trees.

TREATMENT OF INEBRIATE MEMBERS.

There should be some special rules adopted for the treatment and care of the class of members of the home which may properly be termed "confirmed inebriates."

During the past five years eight members have practically committed suicide by the alcohol route. Six of these died away from the home while on furloughs.

This class of members are usually among the biggest and best hearted of the members, but when the desire for drink



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MONTE VISTA.

comes on it seems irresistible, and they go out for a debauch, and if they come back alive, often come with delirium tremens, or in a terribly used up condition, from which it takes weeks and sometimes months to recover.

It would be a wise charity if these men could be kept in a ward by themselves, under special rules and medical treatment, instead of being allowed to go out into the world to be robbed of their money and practically murdered by the whiskey sellers. This method of segregation is not designed as a punishment, but only for convenience of control and medical treatment.

HOSPITAL—HEALTH.

The hospital department was never in better condition. The help is very efficient and, since the establishment of the office of matron, the linens and other hospital utensils have been kept in excellent shape. The dining room service has been especially good since the enlargement of this room.

With the completion of the west ward and the new bath room, much has been added to the convenience and comfort of the members.

The stock of drugs is much larger than at any time in the previous history of the hospital; other hospital furniture, such as bed-side tables, have been added from time to time, making the equipment very complete.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Preaching services are held every Sabbath afternoon.

A special service was held on Thanksgiving Day morning, at which a large and attentive audience was present.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1909 AND 1910.

Maintenance	\$70,000.00
Vegetable cellar	\$ 1,000.00
Hearse	500.00
Carryall	500.00
Cement walks	500.00
Additional sewer and drainage pipe for slough.....	5,000.00
Improvement to lake..	5,000.00
	12,500.00
Total	\$82,500.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

COLORADO SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.

POPULATION.

	Year 1907.			Year 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of members present at beginning of fiscal year.....	249	..	..	240	..	..
Number received during the year.....	85	..	85	97	..	97
Number discharged and died during the year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present during the year).....	..	..	..	93	..	92
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	157	..	157	241	..	245
Current Expenses—	..	..	..	158	..	..
1. Salaries and wages.....	9	3	12	9	3	12
2. Clothing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Subsistence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ordinary repairs.....	4,423.22	..	4,423.22	2,821.18	..	2,821.18
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	13,166.64	..	13,166.64	10,107.54	..	10,107.54
Total	13,391.72	..	13,391.72	12,978.63	..	12,978.63
Extraordinary Expenses—	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. New buildings, land, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

Colorado School for the
Deaf and Blind
Colorado Springs

COLORADO SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND.

Established at Colorado Springs, 1874, New Act 1877.
Amended in 1885.

W. K. Argo, Superintendent.

Board of Trustees:	Term Expires.
Mrs. M. S. McDonald, Pueblo.....	1913
Lyndon R. Hubbard, Denver.....	1913
Edwin J. Eaton, Colorado Springs.....	1911
Joseph F. Humphrey, Colorado Springs.....	1909
Leo R. Gootlieb, Trinidad.....	1909
Term, six years.	

A. L. Lawton, treasurer, Colorado Springs.

Established only thirty-two years ago, with seven pupils, in a rented building. It has had under instruction up to the present time 609 young people, 414 deaf and 195 blind, with an enrollment this session of 153, all but two being from Colorado.

IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS.

In the latter part of 1907 the school received some \$24,700 as its pro rata share of the amount in the State treasury available for the payment of appropriations made in 1903, no part of which had ever been paid. On receipt of this it was determined in the first place to finish the basement of the school buildings and fit it up as the music department for the blind. The work was done, and it is one of the best improvements of recent years, increasing the efficiency of the department fully twenty per cent. and adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of the children.

It was almost imperative to undertake the provision of more room, although it seemed that the funds in hand would not be adequate to complete a new building for occupancy. In the general arrangement of the buildings and grounds it has been the intention to set apart the territory lying south of the old or central building for the use of the girls and small children, the boys to occupy that on the north, upon which their playgrounds

are located. Considering present conditions, and looking forward to future needs, it was finally determined to erect a new building for the trades, incorporating the old boiler house, which was in need of repairs and was located exactly where the trades building should stand, and take the old industrial building for the smaller pupils, ranging from six to eleven. This appeared the best way to arrange for years to come, leaving it to the judgment of the Legislature to approve of the plan and provide the funds necessary to carry it out fully.

To-day they have an excellent trades building, better in every respect than the old one, and for the use of the younger pupils the greater part of a building worth, in its present unfinished condition, not less than \$30,000.

It was not the intention to make any change in this building until after the Legislature had met and provided funds, but the large increase in the number of pupils made it necessary to occupy it at once, and the plumbing, which was condemned by the physician and city plumbing inspector has been overhauled and the larger part of it permanently renewed. This, with the overdraft on the new industrial building, amounts to \$5,945. The sum necessary to repair and complete the building will be \$5,600.

After the holocaust at Collinwood, Ohio, last winter, the buildings at this school were all gone over and everything possible was done to lessen the danger from fire. All outside doors in buildings used by pupils were changed to open out and axes were provided at every opening.

The electric wiring, which was done from sixteen to eighteen years ago, is a source of great anxiety and should be renewed at once, it having been condemned by the State board of underwriters. Four fire escapes of the Kirker-Bender pattern, the only kind adapted to deaf and blind children, should be erected at the girls' hall and the building for smaller children. Should a loss of life occur at the school through want of proper precautions, there would be no end of criticism by the people of the State and the United States as well.

For several years the income from the mill tax has been sufficient to enable the board to do considerable in the way of repairs and improvements from this fund. With the increased cost of living, the higher salaries now paid, and the much larger number of pupils, it will not be possible to continue this policy to any very great extent. The instruction of these special classes being largely individual, any increase in numbers means a corresponding increase in the expenditure for teachers, as well as for care-takers and food, and it is quite certain that there will be constant growth as the population of the State increases.

Cement walks have been laid at the ranch where needed to enhance cleanliness, and every care has been exercised to safe-

guard the milk supply. The cottage occupied by the milk man has been fitted with every modern convenience, in the hope that a better class could be secured for this work.

LIBRARY.

This most important feature of any school is well provided for by General Palmer's gift. Additions have been made from time to time to both the Point and sighted books, and the reading rooms are fully supplied with all the leading periodicals.

The United States mail now carries all Point literature free of charge. The school has offered the use of any Point books in the library to the adult blind of the State, wherever located, and is now sending out a few almost every week, with the prospect of greater service as the library grows.

AIMS.

The Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind was established as an educational institution. The sole aim and purpose from the beginning has been to furnish an opportunity for the education and training of two classes of children who could not profitably attend the ordinary public schools. For the sake of economy and because it has been considered that the work could be done more effectually, the State, instead of sending the school to the children, has asked parents to take their children to the school, and has agreed to furnish board as a necessary incident to this arrangement. While sentiment has no doubt been a powerful factor in securing for the school steady and substantial maintenance, there is behind the sentiment a recognition of the right of the deaf and blind child, in common with his hearing brother, to such an education at the public expense as will at least fit him for the duties of citizenship.

The child endowed with all his faculties may have not only this, but he may also go further and fit himself for a profession or some special line of work requiring years of further study, all at the expense of the State. The average normal deaf or blind child has committed no crime. He is neither insane nor feeble-minded, nor is he an object of charity. He may accept from the State, in the course of his education, a few more dollars than the average normal boy, but that is simply a difference of degree and not of kind. And yet it is extremely difficult for the public mind not to associate the School for the Deaf and the Blind with the Penitentiary, the Reformatories and the Insane Asylum.

ATTENDANCE.		Deaf	Blind	Total
Present November 30, 1906.....		109	38	147
New pupils admitted since.....		58	18	76
Former pupils returned		6	2	8
Totals		173	58	231
Accounted for as follows:				
Graduated		1	2	3
Removed from State.....		3	3	6
Dismissed as ineligible.....		3	..	3
At home because of ill health.....		4	..	4
Voluntarily remaining at home.....		16	6	22
Died		1	..	1
Another school.....		..	1	1
Totals		28	12	40
Present November 30, 1908.....		145	46	191
Totals		173	58	231
Deaf boys.....	82	Blind boys.....	28	
Deaf girls.....	63	Blind girls.....	18	

HEALTH.

Perhaps the most serious responsibility in this school is that of looking after their physical welfare. In carrying out the policy of a free education to those capable of receiving it, it is presumed that every provision possible will be made to preserve good health.

While there are some features along this line of work which should be improved, the essentials are already very well provided for, and from a sanitary standpoint there is at present no weak spot. The hospital should have an additional ward for each sex in which suspected contagious cases may be placed and a small diet kitchen should be added as almost a necessity to good service.

A mild epidemic of scarlet fever prevailed last winter which seemed impossible to suppress until there had been thirty-one cases strung out over three months. None of these was at any time serious, but the six weeks' quarantine had to be observed with each patient, breaking up the classes and involving considerable additional expense for nursing.

THE SCHOOL ROOM.

There seems to be no reason to regret the change of hours mentioned in the last report: devoting the morning to the liter-

ary work and the afternoon to the trades. It is the unanimous opinion of all the instructors in both departments that there had been decided gain in every direction, and the pupils like it, as it gives them better opportunities for recreation.

There has been no change in methods in either department. The semi-deaf, the semi-mute and those of the congenitally deaf, who show any ability for it, are taught orally, and every effort is made to have them speak and read the lips. Those who can not profit by this method are taught manually, by finger spelling and writing. The sign language is used in the chapel exercises and by the pupils on the play ground, but it is excluded from the school room as far as possible. All new pupils are given a careful trial in the oral department.

The blind department has been supplied with text books in Point, and considerable addition has been made to the Point library for general reading, which now occupies a large, airy, well-lighted room of its own.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The preliminary training for this department begins in the sloyd room, where the smaller children are trained in the elementary exercises and fundamental principles that lead up to the actual work of the mechanic. The little folks are taught to use their hands and to recognize form in the manipulation of paper, iron, raffia, reeds, yarn and very simple wood work. Later the girls all take daily lessons in sewing, darning and so forth, with one lesson a week in cooking and one period a week in the laundry for the deaf and those of the blind who can be of any service there. The deaf boy has his choice of carpentry, shoemaking, printing, painting and general out-door work, while the blind boy may take what he can of piano tuning, broom making, hammock knitting, chair caning, mattress making and rug weaving.

A pupil may not follow in after life the trade learned at school, but the habits of industry are never lost, and even an elementary knowledge of some trade is better than none.

GRADUATES.

It has been the custom of the school to grant diplomas to those who complete the course of study with a grade averaging above seventy-five. The work required in the deaf department is that of the grade schools of the State. The blind are expected to complete the ordinary high-school course. A certificate is also given to those boys who have learned piano tuning sufficiently to do first-class work.

One would suppose that any deaf or blind pupil would be more than glad to remain in the school long enough to secure a diploma, but, strange to say, this is not the case. Some are honestly unable to come up to the required standard, others grow

tired of the restraint and leave school without apparent cause, and others finding an opportunity to make a few dollars go to work, forgetting that a more thorough preparation would secure for them far better remuneration for their services.

STRATTON PRIZE FUND.

The first distribution of the income from this fund took place at the close of school in June, 1907, when \$133.92 was divided among the pupils as prizes. The income of the year ending June 1, 1908, was \$935.08, which was given out along the lines laid out the previous year.

The problem was how to use this large amount of money annually so as to make it a real blessing to the school, as its donor intended it should be. After very careful consideration the plan adopted was to make as wide a distribution as possible, giving small prizes to the many, rather than large prizes to the few, covering in this way every phase of the pupil's life at school. The pupils were advised to deposit their prize money in a savings bank from year to year until they graduated or for some other reason severed their connection with the school.

Under this arrangement thirty-three of the forty-two pupils enrolled in the blind department and ninety-nine of the one hundred thirty-five deaf participated in the prize money last June, and almost all of these have accounts at the bank, the exceptions being those who have left school or who have accounts at home. The hope is that the fund may prove not only a stimulus to good work and good conduct at school, but a stimulus to habits of economy and saving. Already a number of the pupils are adding to their balances in various ways, and the spirit shown seems to give promise of good results.

THE DEAF-BLIND.

Three pupils of this class, Lottie Sullivan, Ralph Wooden and Minnonia Abbott, are still at the school. The first two of these are doing excellent work, and Minnonia's progress, while slow, is sufficient to warrant her remaining at school a while longer. To persons so shut off from the rest of the world an education of hand and brain that will enable them to pass the time in happiness and content is everything.

DUAL SCHOOLS.

There are in the United States nine dual schools, or schools where the blind and the deaf are educated together, as follows: California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington and West Virginia. The only possible excuse for this arrangement is the possibility of its being less expensive than separate schools.

The deaf and the blind have absolutely nothing in common in the matter of their education, and the bringing of the two classes together is always a prolific source of friction and compromise. The pupils of the Colorado School get along together as well as in any similar school in the United States, each department showing a commendable consideration for the limitations of the other, but each school could be better without the other. In all improvements, arrangement of building, and so forth, of late years, the idea of ultimate separation has been kept constantly in view; the deaf to occupy the present plant, as being better suited to their needs than to the blind, for whom much more convenient provision could be made.

SHOWING THE ENROLLMENT OF EACH SESSION, THE NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED EACH SESSION, AND THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT FROM THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SCHOOL TO THE PRESENT TIME, INCLUDING THE SESSION OF 1908-1909 TO NOVEMBER 30TH.

DEAF DEPARTMENT.

Session	Enrolled	New Pupils	Total Enrolled to Date
1874-1875	13	13	13
1875-1876	18	7	20
1876-1877	21	4	24
1877-1878	25	5	29
1878-1879	27	5	34
1879-1880	30	6	40
1880-1881	38	9	49
1881-1882	39	6	55
1882-1883	40	9	64
1883-1884	42	7	71
1884-1885	38	3	74
1885-1886	35	7	81
1886-1887	43	5	86
1887-1888	49	4	70
1888-1889	62	19	109
1889-1890	75	22	131
1890-1891	80	11	142
1891-1892	85	17	159
1892-1893	83	21	180
1893-1894	83	17	197
1894-1895	75	9	206
1895-1896	78	16	222
1896-1897	79	11	233
1897-1898	85	17	250
1898-1899	82	9	259
1899-1900	84	16	275
1900-1901	87	14	289
1901-1902	112	34	323
1902-1903	101	15	338
1903-1904	110	22	360
1904-1905	124	23	383
1905-1906	123	15	398
1906-1907	113	19	417
1907-1908	125	31	448
1908-1909 to December 1, 1908.....	146	24	472

BLIND DEPARTMENT.

Session	Enrolled	New Pupils	Total Enrolled to Date
1883-1884	10	10	10
1884-1885	10	2	12
1885-1886	19	11	23
1886-1887	20	3	26
1887-1888	18	1	27
1888-1889	28	10	37
1889-1890	33	8	45
1890-1891	42	13	58
1891-1892	48	11	69
1892-1893	47	8	77
1893-1894	52	12	89
1894-1895	53	7	96
1895-1896	50	6	102
1896-1897	55	8	110
1897-1898	56	9	119
1898-1899	44	6	125
1899-1900	47	9	134
1900-1901	52	15	149
1901-1902	58	12	161
1902-1903	53	4	165
1903-1904	48	8	173
1904-1905	50	5	178
1905-1906	33	6	184
1906-1907	42	12	196
1907-1908	42	7	203
1908-1909 to December 1, 1908.....	46	10	213
Total enrollment to date, deaf and blind.....			685

FOR SCHOOL FOR DEAF AND BLIND.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909 AND 1910.

1. Overdraft, building fund.....	\$ 5,945.00
2 Finishing and furnishing building for small children.....	5,600.00
3. Four Kirker-Bender fire escapes.....	3,500.00
4. Rewiring girls' hall, school building, old building and hospital	2,000.00
5. Addition to hospital building.....	2,500.00
6. Electric light plant.....	7,500.00
7. New floors, girls' hall.....	750.00
8. Finish store room basement at school building.....	350.00
9. Elevator at new industrial building.....	300.00
10. Three motors at new industrial building.....	450.00
11. Universal wood-working machine.....	400.00
12. Linotype for printing office.....	3,500.00
13. Insurance	2,000.00
14. Barn and storage shed.....	6,500.00
15. Fencing and improvements at ranch.....	1,250.00
16. Painting	1,000.00
17. Pianos	800.00
18. Grading and planting lawn.....	1,000.00
19. Beds	960.00
20. Lockers for physical culture department.....	600.00
21. Out-door gymnasium apparatus.....	500.00
22 Porch at south end of girls' hall.....	450.00
23. Renewing steam mains and new covering.....	1,250.00
 Total	 \$49,105.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

To State Board of Charities and Correction, Denver, Colorado.

Name of Institution: School for Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs

Name of Institution.	Year 1907.			Year 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
POPULATION.						
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	83	64	147	98	72	170
Number received during the year.....	22	13	35	22	19	41
Number discharged or died during the year.....	..	9	9	9	5	14
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	98	72	170	109	81	190
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	88 1/4	67 1/2	155 3/4	101	73 1/2	174 1/2
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	21 1/2	28 1/2	53	24 1/4	30	54 1/4

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses—

Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	§ 11,363.29	§ 35,750.57
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	§ 11,363.29
Grand Total.....	.....	§ 35,750.57

Industrial Work Shop for Blind

Denver



INTERIOR VIEW WORKSHOP FOR ADULT BLIND, DENVER.

OUR SIGHTLESS NEIGHBORS.

By W. I. SCANDLIN.

There is splendid vitality and promise in the wave of popular interest, everywhere extending, to ameliorate the condition of the thousands of unfortunates deprived of that most precious sense, the sense of sight.

One in every twelve hundred or thirteen hundred of our entire population is thus handicapped, and these figures become perhaps more significant when it is realized that in the State of New York alone there are 5,486 blind people; in Pennsylvania, 4,441; Illinois, 3,767; Indiana, 2,987; Kentucky, 2,780; Tennessee, 2,400; Massachusetts, 2,217, and so on, in proportion to the population of the various States.

Nor is it possible for any one not thus afflicted to form the slightest conception of the appalling horror of blindness, particularly when, in middle age, it strikes down one who has learned to depend upon his sight for every act in life. To this class—the adult blind—it is that the attention of a sympathetic public is now being specially directed.

There are many reasons why their lot is far more pitiful and hopeless than that of those born blind or deprived of sight at any early age. It is true they have the visual memory of all that is beautiful in life about them; but in the practical work of learning to live in darkness this very memory intensifies the hopelessness of the situation. They have passed the age when the mind is readily receptive of new impressions; when the touch is quickly responsive to new sensations; when their whole futures may readily be molded at will; and, with senses dulled by age, mental faculties strained to breaking point, they must begin all over again.

It is everywhere appreciated that the blind do not belong in a class by themselves, separated by impassable barriers from society at large and set aside as objects of lavish but unwise charity, one of the greatest obstacles to the real advancement of the blind will have been removed.

They are fellow humans with sighted humanity, possessed of the same attributes, similar yearnings, ambitions and aspirations, but with the added knowledge that many of them may never be attained.

The blind are, by reason of condition and environment, inclined to be morose, suspicious, over sensitive and retiring. The same cordial greeting, the same frank, hearty good fellowship that is extended to sighted humanity seldom reach them; the community draws back in silent sympathy as they approach, and they mistake its awestruck kindliness for aversion.

AWAKENING OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

It is the recognition of this fact and the necessity of providing opportunity for the adult blind that is to-day causing a wave of public interest and effort to spread over almost every State in the Union.

This wave of interest is awakening public sentiment: to the importance of establishing, in the more populous centers, workshops for the blind, where those who are capable only of manual occupations may busy themselves in remunerative work fitted to their ability and strength—remunerative because the workshops, when presided over by competent boards of administration, provide the business and executive management, so often lacking in the individual blind man.

Statistics show that an overwhelmingly large proportion lose their sight after passing school age. They are, therefore, debarred from any possibility of learning how to be blind. They have lived all their lives in the full possession of sight; have learned to depend on it to an extent impossible of imagination by one who sees. They have assumed responsibilities and obligations in the full expectation of discharging them honorably, only to find themselves suddenly plunged into total darkness. Whatever money they may have laid by has been sacrificed in the forlorn attempt to ward off the calamity, and the future is black with forebodings of dependence on those nearest to them, or the alms-house.

This is no lurid picture of imagination. It is a cold recital of fact—fact to which thousands of our intelligent, respectable sightless neighbors can testify. If these have survived, it is because of indomitable courage and perseverance in the face of one of the most insurmountable of human barriers.

The importance of this work is now very generally being recognized; but over and above it all rises the need of the adult blind of earning capacity. He needs recognition as a fellow member of the community, the same right hand of fellowship in daily life that is accorded to his sighted friends, the appreciation on the part of the public that he is no different from other men save for the absence of sight and the result of his environment.

Opportunity, not charity, is what he asks, and the response is coming to his cry. Women's clubs, public and private philanthropic organizations and individuals everywhere are interesting themselves in their sightless neighbors, and gradually in the

larger communities this interest is taking definite form in the establishment of workshops, associations for the improvement of conditions, etc. There is need for many more and for a better understanding of the fact that, in extending the hand of opportunity, there is greater gain and profit to all concerned than in giving the well-filled purse of charity. For in providing occupation for the blind every worker is transformed from a drag upon the community into a wealth-producing unit; from a helpless burden upon society into a self-respecting man or woman; from a hopeless groper in the darkest depths of despair into a sentient human being, eager to live and grateful for the opportunity of working for the living he enjoys.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

1079 Jason Street, Denver.

MANAGERS.

John F. Myers, Denver.....June 8, 1907; July 7, 1908
Joseph A. Claudon, Denver.....Sept. 14, 1908; now in office

BOARD OF CONTROL.

John W. Huston.....Denver
Robert Morris.....Denver
Calvin Cobb, did not qualify.....Denver
Samuel W. Mohler.....Denver

This first report covers the period from April 18, 1907, to November 30, 1908.

The institution, though the youngest in the family of State institutions, is sure to become one of very great value to a considerable number of the people of Colorado. There are now approximately about two hundred blind adults in the city of Denver, and some three hundred within the State. This number is liable to increase from year to year, because of various mine accidents.

HISTORY.

For future information and reference a bit of history is given here: The thought of such a workshop resulted from the consideration by the blind people themselves of the question how to better their condition?

They had been compelled to beg or be kept by charity, or peddle pencils, shoe strings, and the like, thereby making life exceedingly unhappy.

A committee, consisting of Louis C. Jackson, Jennie Caward and David Oliver, appointed by the "Colorado Association of the Adult Blind," enlisted the aid of Rev. John W. Huston, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Denver, with whom many committee meetings were held. He not only aided them in formulating plans and drafting the bill for the establishment of this institution, but also called upon the Governor in its interest, at whose direction he laid the matter before Senator William M. Robertson, and secured his promise to introduce the bill in the Senate. The bill, having been put in proper form by Attorney Wayne C. Williams, was accordingly introduced by Senator William M. Robertson, and very soon after received the hearty support of Senator James C. Burger. At the time of its introduction in the Senate it was introduced in the House by Representative J. J. Laton, and in due time the bill, with some amendments, was passed by both houses, and an appropriation of \$10,000.00 was made.

APPLICATIONS.

Very soon after the board of control was appointed, April 18, 1907, applications by blind people for admission to the shop were received. The law requires the applicant to be at least twenty-one years old, a resident of Colorado, and of good moral character.

The following application blank is used:

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE COLORADO INDUSTRIAL WORKSHOP FOR THE BLIND.

Applicants for admission to the Industrial Workshop for the Adult Blind will fill out the following blanks:

1. Name and post office address.....
2. Sex
3. Give place and date of birth.....
4. Are you a citizen of Colorado?.....
5. At what age did you lose your sight?.....
6. State cause of blindness.....
7. Were you ever a student of any institution for the blind, and where?.....
8. What trade have you learned, if any, in such institution?.....
9. What was your occupation before losing your sight?.....
10. What trade do you prefer?.....
11. What means for support have you at present?.....
12. Have you anyone depending upon you for maintenance?....

13. Are you single or married?.....
14. Have you any physical disability except that of blindness?.....

The foregoing blank must be properly filled out and signed by three reputable citizens of your community, and accompanied by a doctor's certificate as to condition of your general health.

MANAGERS.

Mr. John F. Myers was appointed by the board on trial as manager. He entered upon his duties June 8, 1907, and served until July 7, 1908. He was succeeded by Joseph A. Claudon, who was appointed September 14, 1908.

OPENING.

As soon as the appropriation was available, orders were placed with various firms for machinery, materials and everything necessary for opening the shop. Senator James C. Burger came to the help of the board by donating to the institution \$500.00, which was invested in machinery; thus forever endearing himself to the blind people of Colorado.

On August 13, 1907, work in the shop was begun.

There were only three people, excepting those in charge, to start the work and two of them are still in the shop. They were David Oliver, Henry A. Keen and Robert Barker.

The appropriation being too small for any thought of buying land and building, a building on the corner of Jason street and West Eleventh avenue, formerly used for store rooms, was rented at \$33.00 the month. This building is 54x120 and divided into two equal rooms, with basement. To date it has provided ample room, but should there be a larger number of workmen it would be entirely too small.

GROWTH.

The following figures are interesting, to show the progress made and as a prophecy of the possibilities of the institution. It will be observed that some money is counted more than once due to credits and collections:

1907.

June 8	Manager, John F. Myers, appointed.	
June 30	No report.	
July 31	" "	
Aug. 31	" "	
Sept. 30	" " Cash and Booked.	Total
Oct. 31	.....	\$ 31.55
Nov. 30	.....	99.05
Dec. 31	.....	84.30

1908.

Jan. 31	.....	\$9.48
Feb. 28	.....	82.25
Mch. 31	.....	130.87
Apr. 30	.....	205.46
May 31	.....	116.46
June 30	.....	157.16
July 31	.....	322.47
Aug. 31	.....	317.93
Sept. 30	.....	706.58
Oct. 31	.....	1,225.77
Nov. 30	.....	785.17
		\$4,354.48

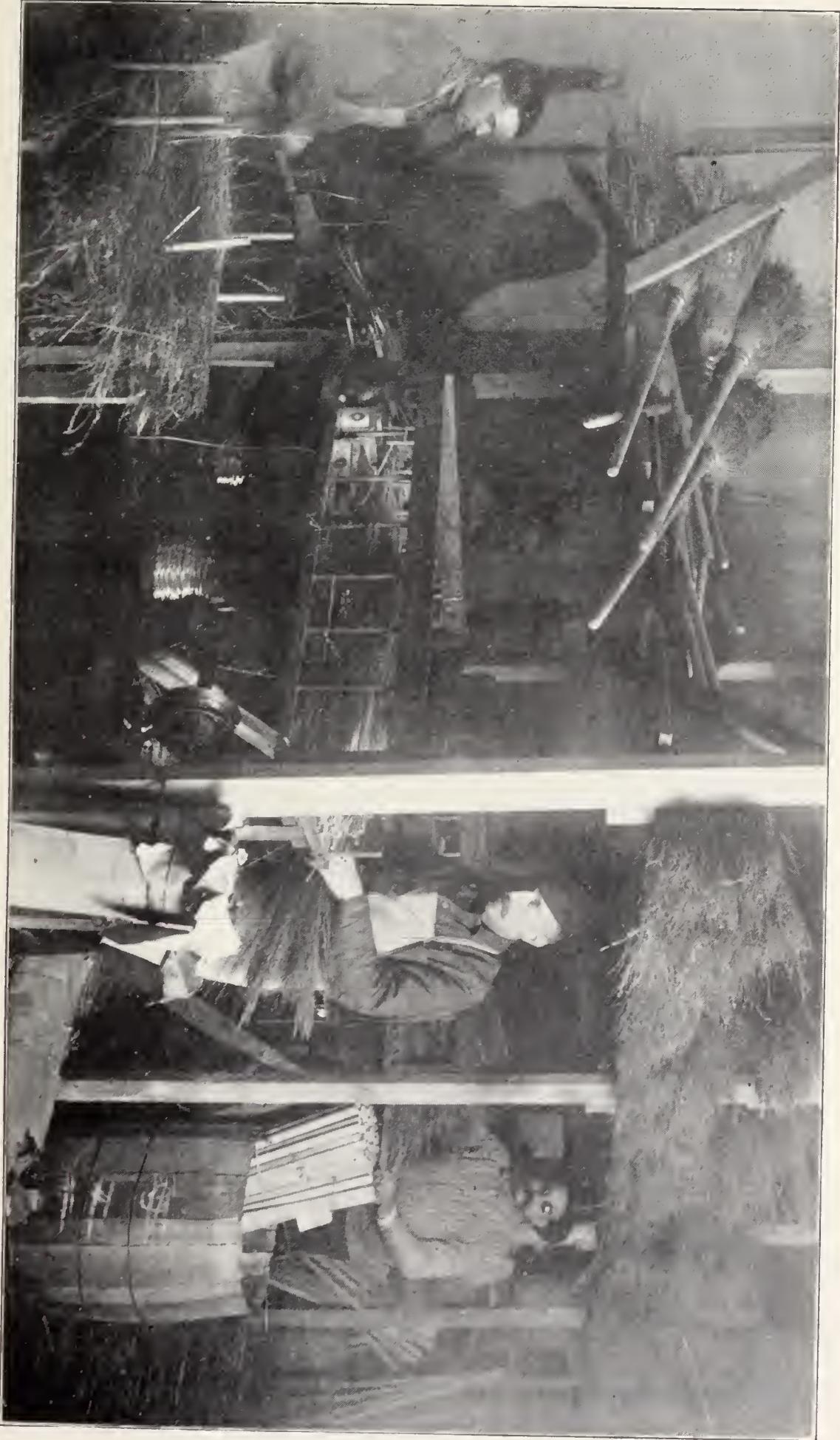
When it is considered that the people doing this work, with perhaps three exceptions and these with only a little knowledge, knew nothing of their trades before entering the shop, the figures are very satisfactory. They also show how rapidly blind people learn to do things, and that all they need is a chance.

POPULATION.

During the brief time the shop has been open it has taught fifteen men and seven women and furnished employment for thirty-two people, including the ones taught. In this number the following counties are represented:

Boulder	.....	2
Denver	.....	18
El Paso	.....	1
Jefferson	.....	2
Larimer	.....	1
Las Animas	.....	1
Lincoln	.....	1
Park	.....	1
San Juan	.....	1
Teller	.....	1
Weld	.....	3

INTERIOR VIEW OF WORK SHOP FOR ADULT BLIND, DENVER.



NEEDS.

The law provides that the board shall arrange "to teach all trades suitable to blind people," consequently there will probably be within the shop, some of the time at least, those who are learners and not earners. This has not been fully understood and hence the board has received some criticism.

How shall these people meet their expenses while learning some trade? Only by having the money themselves, or by the kindness of others, or by State provision.

Board and room cost \$20 a month, and laundry and a few other necessities easily bring the expense item to \$25 a month. This is a large sum for most people handicapped by blindness. This was taken up with the officers of several counties, asking for a small donation with which to help these apprentices; only two counties responded, Denver and Costilla each contributing \$75.

It seems necessary that \$500.00 should be appropriated as a fund to be used as a helping fund. Two cottages should be built and arranged so as to be enlarged. The rooms in these cottages should be furnished with stove, bed, table and chairs, and let without cost to those needing them. The population would then increase and the blind would soon be on a fairly equal footing with other people in earning a livelihood for themselves.

SHOP.

While there has been room enough to date, in the present building, yet it is not satisfactory nor sufficient for any further growth. Only one man more could be crowded into the broom department. There is no store room nor room for any new machinery, some of which should be installed soon. A larger building should be leased or erected by the State.

It would seem that a suitable building in the older part of the town could be secured for say \$12,000.00 or \$15,000.00 that would answer all purposes for many years.

WORK SHOP FOR BLIND ADULTS.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance			\$10,000.00
Shop Building.....			\$ 20,000
Two Cottages.....			15,000
Necessities Fund.....	500		35,500.00
			\$45,500.00
Maintenance			\$10,000.00
Shop Building.....			\$ 20,000
Two Cottages.....			15,000
Necessities Fund.....	500		35,500.00
			\$45,500.00

Number employed during the year 1907—Male, 8; female, 6.

Number employed during the year 1908—Male, 19; female, 9.

Average number kept employed per month—Male, 9; female, 5.

Average wage earned, per month—Male, \$27.00; female, \$21.00.

RECEIPTS.

State appropriation..... \$10,000.00

MERCHANDISE SOLD.

Brooms	\$2,072.33
Brushes	223.50
Beads	34.66
Palmetto	4.50
Fancy work.....	42.63
Fixtures	3.50
Hammock .....	.95
Cord and rings.....	.40
Paper .....	.10
Needles .....	.50
Cane and beading	1.27
Handles	1.70
Cuffs	3.35
Wire .....	.44
	———— \$ 2,389.83
Telephone	1.85
Caning	251.05
Rebate	4.35
Donation from Senator James C. Burger.....	500.00
Donations from counties.....	150.00
	———— \$13,297.00



COMING FROM CHAPEL—GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

4.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Established by Act of 1887. Amended 1897; Located at Henry Spur, Colorado & Southern Railway, Morrison Branch; Post Office, Morrison.

MARION B. RUDGERS, Superintendent.

BOARD OF CONTROL.	Term Expires.
His Excellency, The Governor, Ex-Officio, Denver.	.....
Mrs. Frederick J. Chamberlin, Denver.	1913
Hon. Edward C. Stimson, Denver.	1912
Mrs. George W. Gano, President, Denver.	1911
Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck, Denver.	1910
Mr. Theodore G. Smith, Secretary, Denver.	1909
Term, five years; compensation, no salary.	

This report covers a period of two years, from November 30, 1906, to November 30, 1908.

The membership of this board has changed during the past two years by the resignation of two of its members, Dr. Josephine Peavy and Mr. F. S. Titsworth, and the expiration of the term of Mrs. Thomas Keely. Appointed in their places were Mr. Theo. G. Smith, Mr. E. C. Stimson and Mrs. F. J. Chamberlin.

Regular meetings are held on the first Tuesday and the following Saturday of every month.

The system of discipline is the same as described in report of two years ago. The principle contended for by those chiefly concerned in establishing it, is that of educational and moral influence as a means of reform.

It is the diligent effort to appeal to the common sense and such higher sentiments in the nature of each inmate to cultivate their self-respect and sense of responsibility, and to try to elevate their views of the duties and opportunities of life.

The disciplinary building erected during the past year has been found to be useful for occasional disobedience or turbulent acts, both for the seclusion and for discouraging the repetition of bad conduct.

The work of the institution in the last two years has proceeded favorably and the State Board of Charities and Correction finds much to justify the State for the expense and labor which are involved. There is no method of computing in arithmetical formulas the exact degrees of results in the efforts for social reform. There will doubtless always continue to be disappointing features as well as encouraging ones, but the general review leads us to feel confident that a moral and spiritual improvement is made in the lives of a large proportion of those brought under the care of this institution. Some of these when discharged keep in correspondence with the superintendent and other officers and are thus kept somewhat within their influence. Too much praise cannot be given the superintendent, Miss Rudgers, and her competent assistant, Miss Purcell. Their fitness for the work in every respect, their complete devotion to the interests of the inmates, their energy and patience; all have inspired those about them to help make the institution what it is.

The superintendent is well supported by her officers, especially the two most worthy and faithful men, Mr. Beech and Mr. Hutton.

The two years just closed have been successful ones in many ways.

The population has increased from forty-four to eighty-two, the limit of the present capacity.

In two years they have received eighty-three girls, all coming under the head of delinquents, of different nationalities, and of the legal age, between eight and eighteen years. There have been a few exceptions when girls have come to the institution over eighteen.

Three girls over sixteen years and four under thirteen have been received who could not read or write in any language.

Fifty-seven girls have been placed on parole.

Thirty-five girls have been honorably discharged.

Six girls were married while in care of the institution.

The majority of the girls sent to the school are contented, happy and anxious to improve. All girls are obliged to attend school one session each day, where they are instructed in the common branches and such other lessons as will be most helpful to them when they leave.

The farm consists of forty-three acres, and the work is done by two competent men, assisted by the girls.

Many of the girls who come to this school are not naturally vicious, simply mischievous, and have been led into wrong doing by those older and of stronger mind than themselves. Often they are forced into bad ways by home conditions. The general belief of all broad-minded, tactful workers in schools of this kind is, that the girls are not here for restraint alone, but to develop the hidden good which is in them.

The special aim is that every girl who goes forth from the school shall possess a common school education and such a knowledge of housekeeping as will make her a helpful member of any home to which she may go.

The management has made special efforts to persuade the public to visit the school and become better acquainted with the methods of work. It is an inspiration to both officers and girls to have people of education and intelligence appreciate the efforts made to improve. In spite of many discouragements, the results obtained warrant inspiration to work with even greater enthusiasm.

The plans are such as are thought will raise the girls' ideals by having their surroundings and teachings of the highest possible type, thus aiding them to form helpful, pure and noble habits.

The higher the standard the more helpful to the girl.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday school is conducted on Sunday morning by the superintendent. The International S. S. leaflets were generously furnished by the Congregational Missionary Association, through the courtesy of Rev. Mr. Bush.

For the Catholic inmates the Rev. Athanasius, of St. Elizabeth's church, Denver, conducted occasional services.

Protestant services were held every Sunday afternoon except on stormy days. Mrs. Darrow, the girls' long time and devoted friend, with the assistance of other friends, conducted services once a month. During the past year three services each were held by Chaplain Ossewarde, of Fort Logan; by Rev. Mr. Bonnell, Ex-Judge Webster Hoyt and Mr. Karl Lehman; two services by Rev. Mr. Collett, Rev. Mr. Harper, Rev. Mr. Bush, Rev. Horace Sanderson and Mr. W. W. Winne; one service each by Rev. Dr. Fisher, Rev. Dean Peck, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Tangeman, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Ross, Mr. Stearns, Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Gaffin. A service was conducted by Mrs. Jones, assisted by Messrs. Child and Crawford. Miss Kerr, of Wolfe Hall, took charge of one service, as did Mrs. Bryant, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. Mrs. Eddy, assisted by Mrs. Ward, held a missionary meeting for the girls and Mr. Danner delivered an interesting lecture on the Bible, illustrated by the stereopticon.

It is the universal testimony of these ministers and others, that nowhere do they receive better attention or observe more respectful conduct than from the inmates of this school.

A most devoted friend to each girl is Mr. Zeagler, whose kindness never fails. His gifts at Christmas and of fruit and flowers throughout the year, and his Sunday visits, give great pleasure.

GIFTS.

From the Woman's Club of Colorado Springs, Christmas gifts for every girl.

From North Side Woman's Club, Denver, subscriptions to magazines.

The pianola from Mr. and Mrs. Titsworth.

A fine picture from Mrs. Bonney. Several pictures from Mrs. F. O. Vaile. Fruit from the John Thompson Company and Mr. Rawalt, of Paonia, and Mr. J. W. Zeagler.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE.

Many improvements have been inaugurated and carried out, among them being:

Building and equipping a new cottage with extension containing four cells used as a disciplinary building.

Moving of laundry building, thereby greatly improving grounds.

Painting of the outside of the old school building and dividing it into a tool room and a class room for inmates.

Enlarging area and improving of alfalfa stands.

Establishing a room in Cottage 1, with outside entrance, for domestic science school.

Painting and calsoining of nearly the entire institution, the work being done by the girls.

Equipping a high basement room in Cottage 1 for industrial work.

Grading and greatly increasing the area of the lawns.

Planting three hundred and sixty trees and fifty shrubs in the grounds and along the highway.

Re-arranging and improving the driveway.

Beginning system of cement walks.

Purchasing two shares of stock in the Warren ditch.

APPROPRIATIONS ALLOWED, 1906.

The Legislature in 1906 appropriated \$30,000 for the maintenance of the school besides the county fees. This would not have been sufficient to maintain them but for the county fees which have been placed to their credit with the State Treasurer in the cash fund. Ten thousand dollars was allowed to pay the old debts that had been outstanding for some time, as there was no money to pay them. Ten thousand dollars was appropriated to build a disciplinary building. This building has been erected and is very satisfactory as a place where those who are mentally and physically ill can be treated for a time. Isolation is an excellent remedy for many kinds of illness.

Some of the maintenance fund was used for general repairs about the buildings when it was badly needed for food and clothing.

FARM PRODUCTS.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples, quarts	8
Cherries, quarts	5
Cucumbers, pickles (sweet and sour), quarts.....	160
Cucumbers, pickles (sour), gallons.....	240
Rhubarb (canned), quarts.....	20
Sauer kraut, gallons.....	100
Tomatoes (canned), quarts.....	80
Tomatoes (chopped), gallons.....	40
Tomatoes (sliced), pickles, gallons.....	10
Tomatoes (preserves), quarts.....	6
Tomato catsup, quarts.....	80

FRESH FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND LIVE STOCK.

Cabbage (heads), about.....	500
Lettuce, worth	\$30.00
Beets, tons	4
Onions, bushels	30
Turnips, hundred	10
Squash, summer, bushels.....	15
Squash, winter, hundred.....	25
Apples, boxes, green.....	25
Tomatoes, bushels	25
Green corn, bushels.....	50
Milk, quarts, average per day.....	60
Pigs, large, pounds, 500.....	1
Pigs, medium, pounds, 200.....	6
Cows	5
Horses	3
Hens	200
Eggs, average per day.....	summer, 5 or 6 dozen
Hay, tons	35
Mangels, for feed to stock, tons.....	8



GOING TO BARN—GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

INMATES ADMITTED, PAROLED AND DISCHARGED—1906 TO 1908.

	Admitted	Paroled	Discharged
Archuleta	1	..	..
Arapahoe .....	..	..	1
Adams	1	1	..
Boulder	1	1	1
Chaffee	2	1	1
Delta .....	..	1	..
Denver	33	17	3
El Paso	13	6	6
Fremont	1	1	..
Gunnison .....	..	1	..
Jefferson	4	2	1
Lake	1	1	3
La Plata	4	..	..
Larimer .....	..	3	3
Las Animas	5	2	2
Logan	1	..	..
Mesa	1	..	..
Morgan	1	..	..
Mineral .....	..	1	1
Montrose	1	1	1
Otero	3	1	..
Pueblo	7	10	2
San Miguel	1	2	2
Saguache .....	..	..	1
Teller	2	4	5
Weld .....	..	1	1
	83	57	35

FINANCIAL REPORT.

The financial statement for the biennial term ending December 1, 1906, showed outstanding debts of the institution, over all available resources on November 30, 1906, to be \$8,108.56.

To pay this indebtedness and any other outstanding bills which might come to light, the General Assembly of 1907 made an appropriation of \$10,471.96, known as the deficiency appropriation fund, which became available in June, 1907.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION FUND.

Appropriation available June, 1907.....	\$10,471.96
Paid out:	
Bills of dates prior to Dec. 1, 1906.....	\$10,463.26
Balance in fund Oct. 31, 1908.....	8.70
	\$10,471.96
	\$10,471.96

BUILDING FUND.

Appropriation of 1907 for building a detention building.....	\$10,000.00
Transfer from girls' cash fund to meet deficiency.....	1,953.30
Paid out:	
Excavation and masonry by contract and extras.....	3,972.00
Carpenter work by contract and extras.....	3,756.00
Stone cutting by contract and extras.....	229.00
Plastering by contract and extras.....	698.00
Plumbing by contract and extras.....	1,008.41
Painting by contract and extras.....	403.00
Heating plant by contract and extras.....	1,067.50
Electric work by contract and extras.....	301.53
Hardware (special)	93.00
Architect services	424.86
	<hr/>
	\$11,953.30
	\$11,953.30

GENERAL MAINTENANCE FUND.

Emergency appropriation available Feb. 28, 1907.....	\$ 3,000.00
General appropriation available April 30, 1907.....	27,000.00
Paid out:	
For general expenses from Feb. 28 to Nov. 30, 1907.....	10,736.30
For general expenses from Dec. 1, 1907, to Oct. 31, 1908.....	19,256.36
Outstanding vouchers on Oct. 31, 1908.....	7.34
	<hr/>
	\$30,000.00
	\$30,000.00

GIRLS' CASH FUND.

Cash in State Treasury Dec. 1, 1906.....	\$ 27.38
Collected from counties from Dec. 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907.....	11,165.63
Refund on contract	25.00
Collected from counties from Dec. 1, 1907, to Oct. 31, 1908.....	12,002.37
Rebate on insurance.....	12.57
Interest on investment.....	5.35
Paid out:	
Transfer to building fund for detention building.....	\$ 1,953.30
For general expense from Dec. 1, 1906, to Nov. 30, 1907.....	4,937.82
For general expenses from Dec. 1, 1907, to Oct. 31, 1908.....	1,929.96
Cash in hands of State Treasurer Oct. 31, 1908.....	13,586.72
Cash in hands of Superintendent Oct. 31, 1908 (recent collections)	\$30.50
	<hr/>
	\$23,238.30
	\$23,238.30

AMOUNTS DUE FROM COUNTIES NOVEMBER 1, 1908.

Adams for August, September and October.....	\$ 46.00
Archuleta for September and October.....	30.50
Boulder for October.....	23.00
Chaffee for September and October.....	30.50
Denver for October.....	530.00
El Paso for September and October.....	376.50
Fremont for August, September and October.....	69.00
Gunnison for "old bill".....	92.00
Jefferson for October.....	15.50
Lake for October.....	15.50
La Plata for October.....	62.00
Larimer for April, 1908.....	10.00
Las Animas for September and October.....	183.00
Logan for October.....	15.50
Mesa for October.....	15.50
Montrose for January to October, inclusive.....	152.50
Otero for October.....	31.00
Pueblo for October.....	147.00
Teller for October.....	31.00

	\$ 1,876.00

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

General maintenance	\$40,000.00
Cottage	25,000.00
General repairs and equipments.....	1,500.00
Water system	4,000.00
Sewer system remodeled.....	2,500.00
One barn, wood structure.....	2,000.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$75,000.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

To State Board of Charities and Corrections, Denver, Colorado.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

POPULATION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	..	43	43	..	..	..	54	54	54
Number received during the year.....
Number discharged or died during the year.....
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	..	54	54	..	..	..	77	77	77
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present during the year).....	..	49.62	49.62	..	..	..	70.40	70.40	70.40
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	2	9	11	2	2	4	14	16	16

EXPENDITURES.

Current expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$16,031.90
2. Clothing .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,258.97
3. Subsistence .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,285.66
4. Ordinary repairs .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.....
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,009.85
Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$32,586.38

Extraordinary expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$12,853.30
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,801.58
Total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$17,654.88
Grand total .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	\$50,241.26

State Industrial School for Boys

Golden



NEW COTTAGE, HOME OF 60 BOYS—BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GOLDEN.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FOR BOYS.

(Established at Golden by Act of May 13, 1881.)

FRED L. PADDELFORD, Superintendent.

Board of Control.	Term Expires.
J. R. Schermerhorn, Denver.....	1913
Joseph Dennis, Jr., Golden.....	1911
Thomas J. Downen, Pueblo.....	1909

Term, six years.

Mrs. M. A. Slingerland,
Matron and Teacher, Night School.

In the two years four hundred and two new boys were received. During the preceding biennial term two hundred and eighty-six were received. What caused such an increase is something of a problem. The great increase of the population of the State accounts for a part of it. Colorado has more delinquent transients according to population than any other State. This is largely due to the great number of boys who "Go West, young man, go West," many without parents' consent and minus railroad fare. Many of these boys drift into wrongdoing at railroad centers and are committed to the Industrial School.

The great increase in number received has had to be met with a reduction in time boys remain, until the average time boys remain at the school is too short to permit much change being wrought in the habits of those remaining the minimum time, either through teaching given or because of opportunity for being juvenile delinquents.

More room and more equipment is needed, as good or better than that possessed by schools which have for pupils those who possess normal and healthy desire to learn and become proficient in studies, and consequent preparation for good citizenship. A large majority of the boys dislike school, and manual training work should not fall behind those of the public schools.

If this school could at once be fitted, at a large expense perhaps, for properly teaching all the trades they are now attempting to teach, and more, then a much larger majority of the boys would go forth prepared and eager for work that would make

them self-supporting citizens. It is not enough to say that children in public schools have no better advantages in the grades, and that a premium should not be placed upon delinquency. Those who need no physician have no doctor bills to pay, nevertheless, those requiring assistance should have it in a measure commensurate with their needs.

During the last biennial term many improvements of a tangible character were made, and many more having no visible form to the casual observer have been worked out. A steady forward movement for permanent good has been maintained, and if the results in good citizens furnished the State are not as great as might be desired and hoped for, it must be remembered that in measuring the success of an institution many lose sight of the material at hand, forgetting that he who makes ingots of gold from the dross of refuse must still find refractory ore that defies skillful treatment.

To make finished models of excellence from raw material requires a skillful workman, but to make ideal citizens of material that has been molded this way and that, and that has been hardened in the school of experience, broken by adverse surroundings, or over tempered in the fiery furnace of a premature knowledge of the world, is to surpass the impossible.

Some athletes are made from youths who were puny and weak. Scholars are made from some of those with dull minds. Clumsy fingers are trained to be deft. But to make a strong, healthy, high-minded, scholarly, useful citizen who loves his country and scorns an untruth or dishonest act, out of every one given up by parents for being cigarette fiends; by teachers because of their untruthfulness and contaminating influence upon others, and by the courts for persistent larceny, is to out-evangelize the work of the greatest evangelist the world has ever known.

This is not a "reform school," but an Industrial School, and because a boy has been in attendance in the school is no reason why he be branded as an ex-convict.

More than 90 per cent. of the boys who pass through the Industrial School become law abiding citizens, according to the best information. Some do find their way to the Reformatory, and a few to the Penitentiary, but when it is remembered that seven hundred different boys have been in this institution during the past two years and that many of them have been sent back to their old surroundings and associates after having spent but a few months here at most, the wonder is that not **more of them** relapse into their old ways.

The boys who are returned to this school for violation of parole are not always recorded with the number "going wrong." If a boy persists in doing wrong and will not attend school, work, nor be amenable to the law's demands after he becomes eighteen years of age, then he needs some sterner discipline than an Industrial School affords.



HALF OF UNDERGROUND WELL-RESERVOIR, EACH SIDE 20x100 FEET, INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GOLDEN.

The school has an agreement with the United States Government to take care of the juvenile offenders against the federal laws in this part of the country, and has an average of three such boys in the school all the time. The boys remain three and a half years, on an average, and do well here and after having been released.

PROGRESS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The erection of a magnificent "cottage," or building, thirty-six by seventy-six feet, two stories and basement, with several rooms on the third floor, is one of the most important improvements made. The building is the home of a company of sixty medium sized boys, and there they congregate when not at work nor in school. Their playground is directly in the rear of the building. In the basement are toilet room, lavatory, shower bath and a large play or drill room. In this room are also the boys' lockers, where are kept their clothing and their personal belongings. This room has a cement floor and a wainscot of white enamel. It is well lighted and has nine-foot walls, all plastered and painted. On the floor above is the boys' sitting or "family" room, where the boys may sit and read or play quiet games, such as chess, checkers, etc. On this floor are also living rooms for three officers or employes, and a sitting room for them. The second floor is divided into four sections, or dormitories, with fifteen beds in each. This is a new departure, and one that makes the dormitories seem more homelike than those where sixty beds are in one large room. On the third floor, under the roof, are four rooms for officers, and they are used for night men, the distance from the noise of the playground, and so forth, making them especially suited for those who sleep during the day.

The building is constructed of white pressed brick, with Turkey creek sandstone for a foundation, and it has a tile roof, making it just as handsome and useful inside.

The building and furnishings cost about \$20,000.00. The boys of the Industrial School, under the direction of the engineer and electrician, installed the electric furnishings, the steam heating system and the water connections. They did all the painting of the interior, the kalsomining and the enamel work, under the direction of one of the officers. They also made and enameled the lockers, and with the school's teams did some of the excavating.

Two hundred and sixty-three acres of land have been added to the school's possessions, but, as there is a deficit in the school's revenues equaling the cost of the land, the acquisition of the land will be properly credited to the next term.

The completion of the large well-reservoir, so long under process of construction, deserves special mention. This well

is the work of the boys and officers in its entirety, and it must be seen to be appreciated.

The completion and opening of the conservatory has been of great benefit to the school.

The live stock department has been enlarged and improved, and pure bred hogs added to the fine stock.

Almost all the meat used by the school has been butchered here.

Two cement bridges have been constructed.

The business course has been enlarged to include book-keeping, in addition to stenography and typewriting, formerly taught alone.

The "Daily Pickings" and the "Magazine" have been regularly printed during the term and improved some. The former is printed every day excepting holidays and Sundays, and the latter once each month.

All corners and neglected spots have been brought under cultivation, where water could be had for irrigating them.

More land has been broken and cultivated.

More entertainments and lectures have been provided.

Another teacher has been added to the corps of instructors.

A few more books have been added to the library.

Having the regular probation officers of the County Courts of Pueblo and El Paso counties look after the paroled boys in those counties has proven an efficient and inexpensive way of keeping in close touch with the boys and with the courts. This plan should be extended to two or three more of the most populous centers, where the plan is not already in force.

To have these officers scattered about through the State gives better results than could be obtained from a State parole officer, and with less expense. The local officers know the conditions prevailing at the boys' homes and in the community much better than a traveling agent could learn from short stops in the locality, and the railroad fare is saved that would have to be paid for a State agent. The salary alone that a State agent would require, at \$100.00 per month, would pay the additional amount for ten probation officers to do the work, in addition to their regular work. In addition to this, several more might be employed, with railroad fare saved.

NEEDS.

Three new cottages or company buildings are badly needed. The school is crowded at present, and the old main building is unsafe for such use, and there is danger that one of the terrific winds that sweep across its site will cause it to be condemned. The building is also a fire trap, and, while no fire of any conse-

quence has ever occurred, there is no assurance that such immunity from danger from this source will continue.

STAND-PIPE.

The steel stand-pipe is but thirty-five feet high. It was so constructed that it may be extended to greater height, the foundation and other construction having been built with this end in view. It should be built up to a height of seventy-five feet. It would then give much better pressure for emergencies, and would afford capacity for larger storage.

LANDS.

There are two tracts of land, adjoining the school's premises, that may be purchased. One tract of eighty acres is now enclosed with the school's pasture land, and it may be purchased for \$25.00 per acre. Another tract contains a few acres of farm land and carries five inches of water. It may be purchased for \$1,500.00. Both tracts should be added to the school's possessions. The close proximity of the land to the school, and the scarcity of land that may be purchased in this immediate vicinity, make it especially desirable property for the school to have.

A feasible scheme is on foot for watering about two hundred acres more of the school's land if water may be purchased and transferred to a ditch that may be constructed at a comparatively small cost. The ditch would have to be several miles long, but small, to carry water upon the highest part of the land now owned by the school. Nearly three hundred acres of this land are above the ditch from which the water is received. The proposed ditch would be carried around the side of Lookout mountain and have its terminus on the high ground near the Golden cemetery. Rough surveys have been made and it has been ascertained that all of the land fit for cultivation, and not now under ditch, may be made productive by this method.

SEWER.

The school's sewerage system should be changed. At present the sewage is conducted to a cesspool during the winter months, and during the summer months it is used for irrigating and fertilizing corn ground.

The city of Golden has only recently completed what is called the "South Side Sewer System," with its southern terminus at the north edge of the grounds and but about four blocks from the Industrial School buildings. The sewer was constructed large enough to accommodate the needs of the school at an additional cost of \$2,000.00, and for that sum the city of Golden will grant the school perpetual right to use said sewer without any

further cost whatever. This offer should be taken advantage of at once.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

All cities and villages have school buildings. The school needs a school building. In the building could be a library and reading room where boys might go and spend an hour sometimes very profitably.

NEW BOILER HOUSE—BOILERS.

Two of the school's boilers are of greater age than the average life of boilers. They should be replaced with new and larger ones, because greater capacity is needed to keep pace with the school's growth. A new house should also be erected to receive them.

CYLINDER PRESS.

A cylinder press should be added to the print shop equipment.

FOUNDRY.

A small foundry where castings might be made would assist in keeping the machinery in repair and teach the workers in iron some things they ought to know.

BARNs.

A model dairy barn and another barn for livestock is needed. With an appropriation sufficient for purchasing cement and other material the dairy barn can be built by the boys, and possibly the larger barn as well.

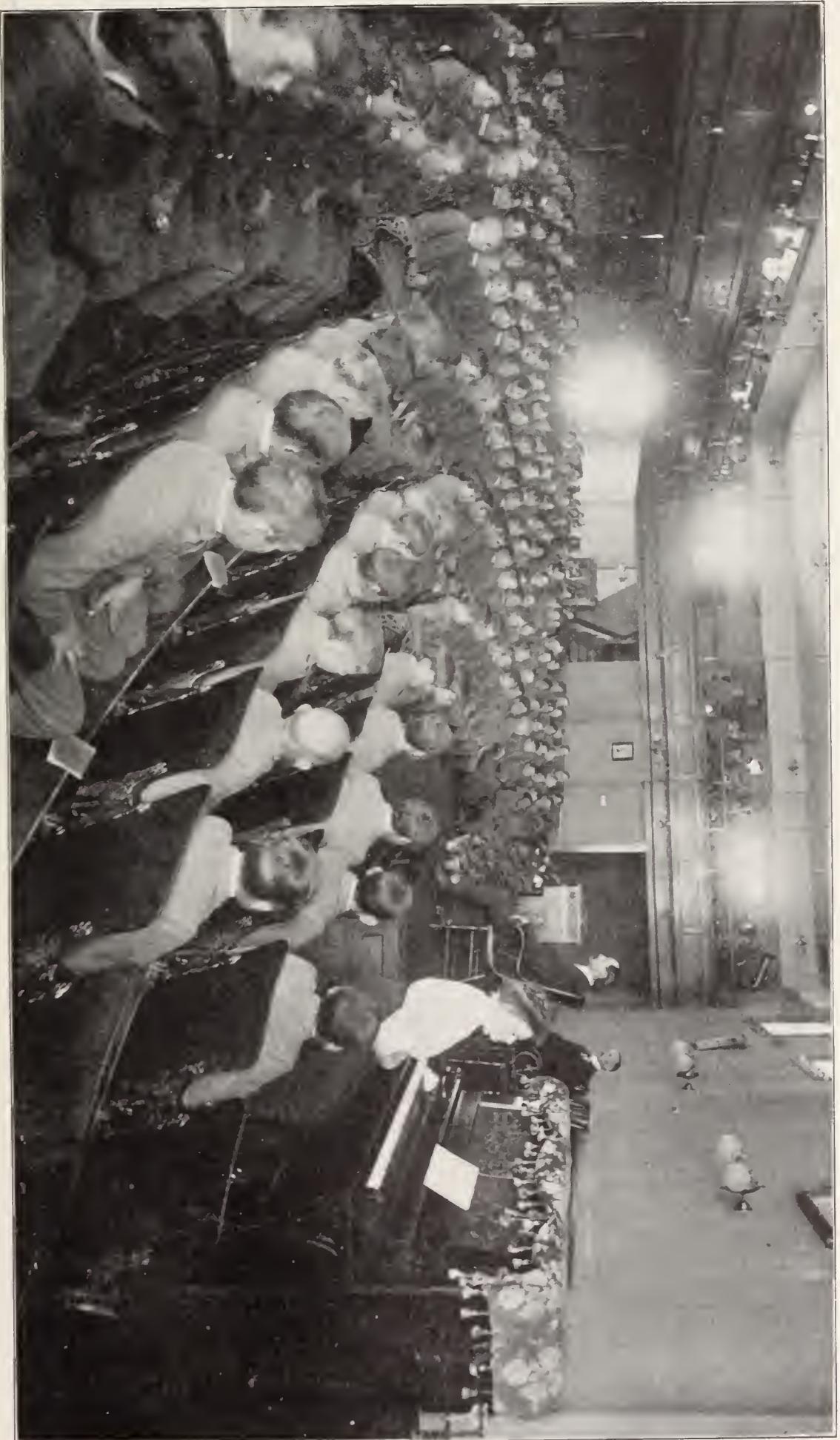
PUMP HOUSE.

A pump house in connection with the huge well-reservoir is being constructed and more cement will be needed to finish it.

COMMON AND HIGH SCHOOL.

Of the three hundred and sixty-four boys in the institution, three hundred and fifty-nine are enrolled in the school department. This leaves five who are excused from school for various reasons, including poor eyesight.

The boys of the first, second, third, fifth, seventh, eighth, part of the fourth and part of the sixth, attend school alternate days, working in departments the days not in school. Part of the fourth, part of the sixth and the ninth and tenth grades attend evening school, working every day. This arrangement gives the boys a splendid opportunity to pursue school work and at the same time learn a trade or do manual training work that helps them in every way. Many of the boys have duties in their



CHAPEL—BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GOLDEN.



shops that are closely allied to school work. The boys in the print shop learn spelling, punctuation, and get good from the articles they there read and put into print. The boys in the stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping class practice penmanship and have spelling lessons. The boys in the woodworking department have lessons in the measurement of different figures of a simple nature.

School is held ten months in the year without vacation in the spring or holiday week, only actual holidays being observed. July and August are vacation months for all. This gives the boys almost as much work in school as they would have in the public schools, besides the manual training and industrial work.

The teachers are all thorough school men and women, with enthusiasm and determination for their watchwords.

The Denver course of study is followed.

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

The print shop does splendid work, turns out boys fitted to earn fair wages, and more than earns its cost for material and equipment, counting the market price on all the blanks, programs, circulars and other printing turned out in a year.

In this department are printed all the blanks used about the school, and they are many; Sunday school lessons for the different schools, a monthly magazine, a daily paper and some work for the common schools.

The school magazine is well printed and edited. The "Daily Pickings" is the second oldest, permanent institution daily in the world, as far as can be learned. It is now three years old. The boys each receive a copy at the breakfast table. Frequently a roll of the papers is sent to the boys who are on parole and those discharged, and it is a welcome visitor to them, giving them news of the school.

There seems to be a good demand for hand typesetters and apprentices of the all-round printers' type at all times. The boys, having had thorough instruction in every detail of the work, are especially fitted for making valuable workers in outside shops.

WOODWORKING DEPARTMENT.

The woodworking department has kept many of the smaller boys at work and has also given employment to several older boys who could be kept busy with repair work and other work of a practical nature about the institution. One year ago the regular carpenter work was taken from the blacksmith department and added to this department, where it properly belongs.

Besides making sloyd models of all standard varieties, and many others of an original design, the shop boys did much work of a practical nature, both in and out of the shop.

Among the things done outside the shop may be mentioned fifty-six arches made for cement work at well; a lot of rafters and studding made and placed in greenhouse, besides many smaller pieces of work.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING, MACHINERY AND PLUMBING.

Besides the practice work in the machine shop, this department has turned out an immense amount of work, both new and repair, in all its branches. Among the important work done outside the shops may be mentioned the wiring, plumbing and steam-fitting done at the new building.

The boys who work as firemen and shovel coal and cinders are in training for hard work when paroled, and are among the best behaved boys when released. Many of those who have got a start in the machine shop and in the electrical department have followed the work after leaving the school, with good results.

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKING DEPARTMENT.

The blacksmith department has made as great progress during the biennial term as any of the departments. More boys have been assigned work in this department than formerly and work of a more ambitious nature has been attempted and carried out. One wagon has been constructed entirely in this shop and other wagons and buggies repaired. All horses have been shod. Plows have been sharpened.

Any boy who will work and take an interest in the business need not look long for a job in this line in the cities. The demand for blacksmith helpers is greater than the supply.

LAUNDRY DEPARTMENT.

The boys of the laundry department are doing good work and taking more interest in the work than ever before. They are taught to do their work in as neat a manner as possible and they are proud of the work turned out.

The work includes everything that would be done in any first-class laundry, but collars and cuffs. The lack of a collar and cuff machine makes it impossible for the boys to turn out more than a few soft collars and some that are ironed in the mangle.

Lace curtain cleaning and dry cleaning and pressing has been done on a small scale, and equipment costing but a few dollars will be added, so that more may be done in this line.

CULINARY DEPARTMENT.

The boys are more interested in the output of the cooking department than in that of any other department in the institution. They are ready three times a day to sample it.

Under the direction of an expert cook the boys cook all the food and prepare the fruit, vegetables and meat for use. The cutting of a quarter of beef every day is no small task in itself.

A potato and vegetable peeler has been added to the kitchen equipment and it has proven to be a great saver of potatoes over the old hand method of peeling.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION.

Number boys November 30, 1906.....	296
Received during term (new).....	418
Paroles returned	48
Escape returned	1
Total	763

LEAVING DURING TERM.

Discharged and sentence expired.....	34
Paroled	322
Pardoned, including Wyoming boys.....	39
Died .....	.....
Escaped	1
Returned to court.....	5
Total	401
Number remaining November 30, 1908.....	362

SUMMARY.

There were in school November 30, 1906.....	296
There were in school November 30, 1908.....	362
The greatest number was in May and November, 1908.....	364
The smallest number was on December 1, 1906.....	296
Average per day during term.....	335

SHOWING CASH RECEIPTS.

Board of boys.....	\$11,405.29
Hogs sold	2,146.67
Cattle sold and hides.....	1,007.78
Horses sold and teaming.....	1,083.90
Souvenirs sold	171.35
Rags and old iron.....	72.50
Prizes	45.00
Subscriptions to magazine.....	28.35
Loss paid by insurance companies.....	25.00
Printing	20.45
Miscellaneous	25.91
For property carelessly broken.....	11.87
Total	\$16,044.07

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance	\$155,000.00
Two cottages	40,000.00
Library school building.....	20,000.00
Addition to standpipe.....	2,200.00
Land	3,800.00
Boiler house	2,500.00
Pump house	1,500.00
<hr/>	
Total	\$225,000.00



CONSERVATORY—BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, GOLDEN.

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION

169

POPULATION.

INSTITUTION.	Year 1907.			Year 1908.		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	296	..	..	334	..	..
Number received during the year.....	214	..	..	263	..	467
Number discharged or died during the year.....	176	..	..	225	..	401
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	334	..	..	362	..	..
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present during the term).....	..	..	..	..	..	335
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	25	6	21	26	6	32

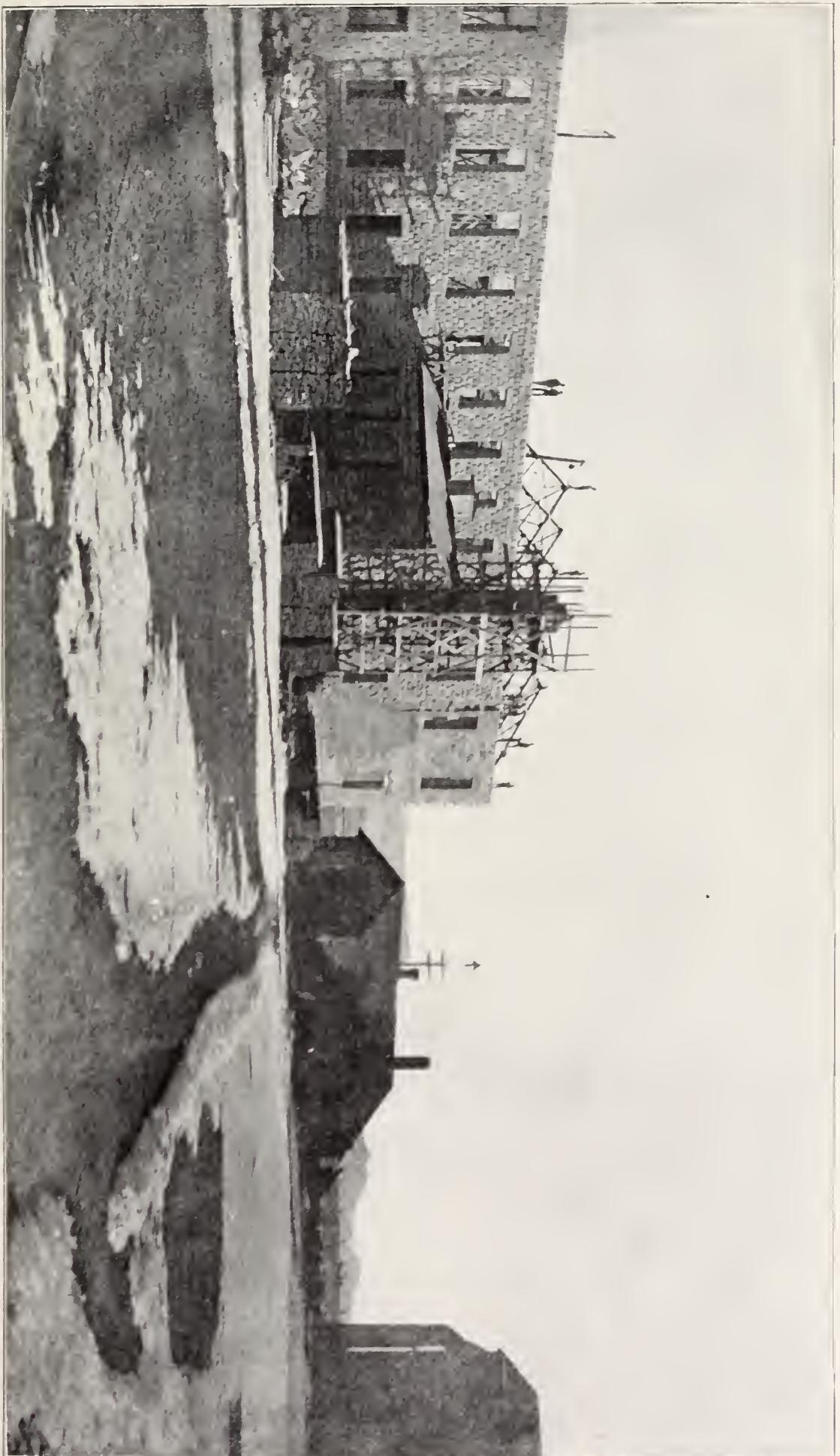
EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages.....	\$ 42,950.08
2. Clothing	8,966.96
3. Subsistence	28,117.54
4. Ordinary repairs	2,665.62
5. Office, domestic, live stock, shops, and outdoor expenses.....	38,907.37
Total.....	•
	\$121,607.57
Extraordinary Expenses—	
1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ 32,335.15
Total.....	•
Grand Total	32,335.15
	\$153,942.72

State Reformatory

Buena Vista



CHAPEL AND DINING HALL, BUENA VISTA REFORMATORY.

STATE REFORMATORY.

(Established at Buena Vista by Act of 1889.)

A. C. DUTCHER, Warden.

Board of Prison Commissioners.	Term Expires
Dr. Ralph L. Taylor, Denver.....	1913
Charles Munn, Ouray.....	1911
George Stracey, Trinidad.....	1909
Term, six years.	

Prior to December 1, 1908, the courts sentenced to this institution two thousand one hundred and eighty-three prisoners, and public opinion is rapidly tending toward this newer idea in penology, so that provision should be made for the increased number that are bound to be received in the future.

The population of the institution is steadily increasing and will continue to do so, both on account of the increase in the population of the State and on account of the courts sending to the Reformatory a larger percentage of those who are convicted than has formerly been the practice.

BUILDINGS.

Considerable thought and study has been given to the necessity of new buildings and the most economical methods of construction consistent with good results, and the plan as initiated and now being carried out by the warden is believed to be one of great advantage and benefit, both to the State and to the prisoners.

There are now in course of construction, and which will probably be completed within the next four months, three buildings. All the labor has been performed by the prisoners under competent and patient instructors, thus giving the State a return in value of about two and one-half times the amount appropriated for building purposes. The greatest advantage, however, is the opportunity it affords to teach the different trades to the prisoners. There seems to be immediate necessity for the construction of a new cell house, administration building

and central building, and appropriation to buy the necessary materials for this purpose is requested.

FARM, HORSES, ETC.

All of the farm products are raised that are consumed, but having plenty of labor and teams there should be purchased additional acreage. Two hundred acres are now being cultivated, and it would be of considerable financial advantage to cultivate double that amount.

Additional horses have been purchased, until they have twenty-three head of reasonably good horses, which is sufficient to do all the necessary work.

A good dairy herd is now owned, mostly pure bred Holstein Freisian, and from this herd they are able to furnish all the milk and butter used.

The swine herd numbers about three hundred head and is a source of profit.

Another advantage to be derived from the live stock is the opportunity it affords to teach something of animal husbandry to the boys, it being under the charge of a competent and trained man.

UNIFORMS.

The second grade uniform is made from a cadet gray woolen cloth, and ticking shirt, and the first grade uniform is made from the same materials with the addition of black braid and a blue shirt instead of the one from ticking.

All the clothing and shoes are made in the institution.

EMPLOYMENT.

The prisoners have been employed in the regular routine work necessary to the institution, on the farm, garden and grounds, in the different shops, stone quarry, and in the construction of buildings. The plan requires that every prisoner be at some labor or in school every day except Sundays and holidays, unless he is sick. The larger per cent take an active interest in the tasks assigned them, and consider it a privilege to work, while in others the ambition has to be cultivated. The most serious detriment to discipline in prison life is the lack of opportunity to keep the prisoners employed.

There is sufficient labor at this institution to employ all of the population for a number of years in the construction of the buildings which will be necessary to carry out the reformatory plan. Any Legislature, therefore, which would take the labor away from the Reformatory would be ill-advised.

SCHOOLING.

The school system as at present carried on places within the reach of each prisoner an opportunity to get a good start



SANITARY DAIRY BARN, BUENA VISTA REFORMATORY.

toward an education. At the present time each prisoner who is under the sixth grade is compelled to attend school, and when they get into the new building they will take those of the higher grades.

In an institution of this kind great stress should be laid upon the necessity of a good knowledge of the branches of a common school and they try to make this one of the most important parts of the institutional work.

PAROLING—TERM.

Under the indeterminate sentence those should be paroled whose record and surrounding circumstances carry the presumption that the terms of a conditional release would be observed. There have been released on parole four hundred and twenty-one during the time covered by this report, most of whom are doing well and observing the requirements of their parole contract. The average time of detention was 284.3 days, which is far too short. Prisoners sentenced to a reformatory should stay there a sufficient length of time to get a common school education, learn some useful trade and cultivate habits of industry, study and cleanliness. The old idea of detention for punishment has properly been supplanted by the idea of detention for correction and reformation, and this can not be successfully done unless the prisoner is detained a sufficient length of time to reach the standard of the reformatory.

There has been a steady improvement in the discipline of the institution for several years past, owing in part, at least, to the most excellent system of merits and grading. The more serious breaches of discipline have been few, and have been measurably met by good sense, firmness and tact on the part of the officers. This improvement indicates to some degree that the prisoner when released on parole and left to work out his own future possibilities in his own way, will have a more thoughtful regard for law, authority and the rights of society.

CONDITION OF INSTITUTION.

The physical condition of the plant is good, and the buildings are in good repair. The buildings have been painted this term, and the inmates are now in position to devote their energies to the completion of the new buildings now in course of construction and to the proposed new buildings.

The masonry work of the building that has been in course of construction for the past four years is done, and now they have but to put the roof on and do the necessary finishing. This will probably take about four months. There is adequate space in this building for a chapel, two school rooms, dining hall, bakery and kitchen to care for a population four times the present one.

The cement chicken house is all complete except the floor and partitions. This building is twenty-eight feet by sixty feet. They are also building a cement and steel modern sanitary dairy barn, thirty-eight feet by one hundred and ten feet, two stories high. This building can be completed within ninety days, and when completed will be a very valuable addition to the plant.

The cell capacity must be enlarged as soon as possible, and a cell house containing two hundred cells should be constructed.

The cell block in the present cell house is very poorly built, and is not now and never can be a sanitary and safe cell block, and should be torn out. Both the cells and the corridor are too small, and by constructing this cell block with concrete instead of brick they can add about twenty-five per cent. to the size of the cells and about one foot to the width of each corridor.

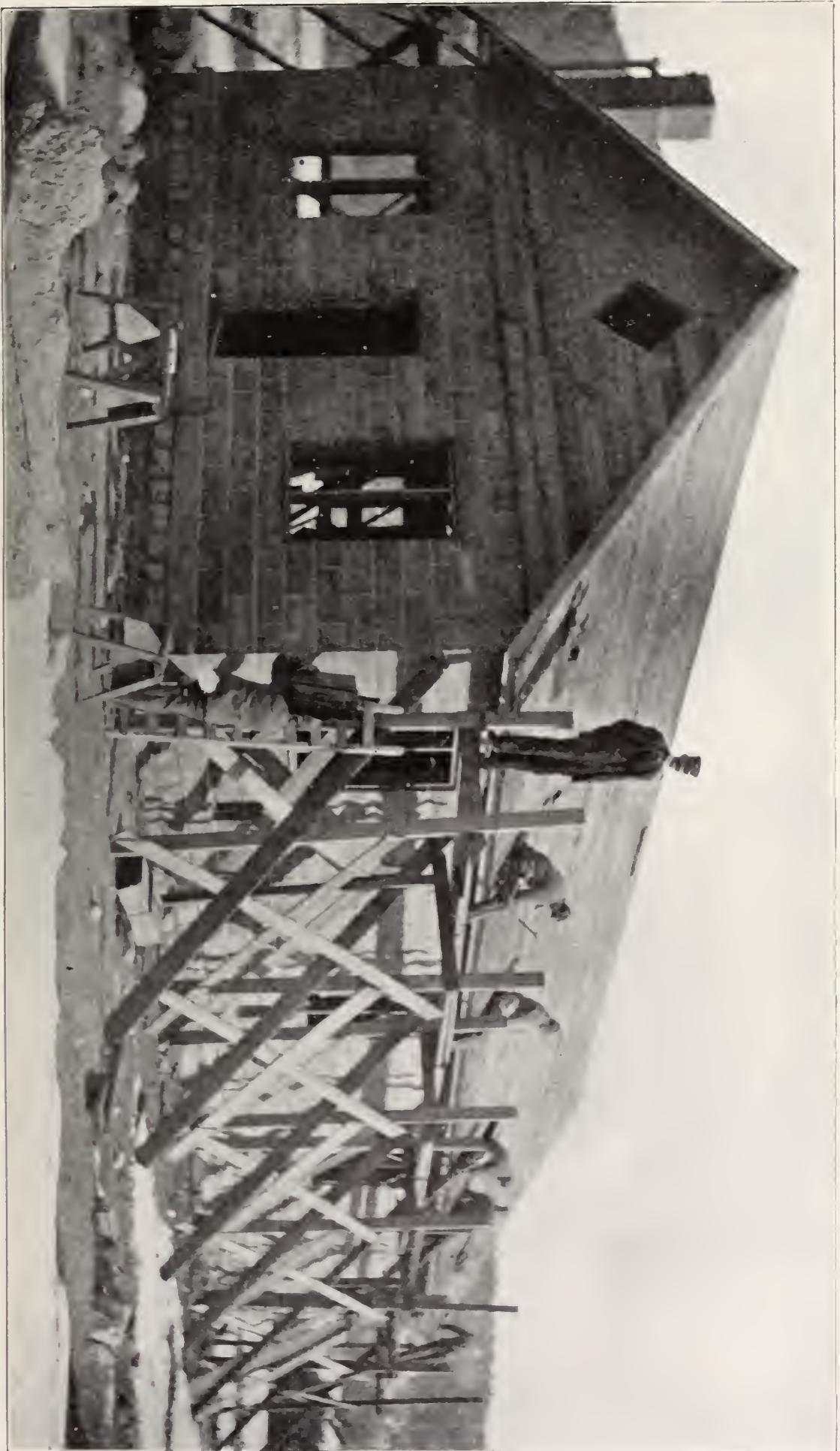
Other buildings are to be used as hospital, store room, bath house, manual-training quarters and shops for industrial training, but it is quite imperative that the first three mentioned should be built first in order to care for the increasing population. These three can be built within the next two years.

The industrial and manual-training features are an important part of the reformatory plan, and the present practices should be enlarged on as fast as buildings can be built for these purposes. The operation of the reformatory plan is wholesome and sound, and should be extended and perfected as rapidly as possible.

FINANCIAL REPORT.

Receipts.

Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$ 89,000.00
Appropriation for Reformatory building 1907-1908 fund.....	11,000.00
Balance of appropriation Reformatory building 1905-1906 fund	18,991.30
Reformatory cash fund.....	2,122.04
Library and entertainment fund.....	125.37
Tobacco account	914.77
Sales and purchase.....	5,536.78
Sock industry	650.38
Prisoners' balances	188.57
Received from the United States government for sustenance of United States prisoner.....	229.75
Cash on hand December 1, 1906.....	4,215.15
 Total.....	 \$132,974.11



CEMENT CHICKEN HOUSE—REFORMATORY, BUENA VISTA.

Disbursements:

Vouchers drawn against maintenance.....	\$ 89,000.00
Vouchers drawn against Reformatory building 1907-1908 fund..	2,208.26
Vouchers drawn against Reformatory building 1905-1906 fund..	18,991.30
Vouchers drawn against Reformatory cash fund.....	2,122.04
Balance in Reformatory building 1907-1908 fund.....	8,791.74
Deposit with State Treasurer to credit of Reformatory cash fund.....	2,122.04
Library and entertainment fund	170.81
Tobacco account	938.66
Sales and purchase.....	4,500.63
Prisoners' balances	280.40
Cash on hand November 30, 1908:	
Sales and purchase.....	3,644.49
Prisoners' balances	188.57
Library and entertainment fund.....	2.50
Tobacco account	12.67
Total.....	\$132,974.11

PAROLE REPORT.

Paroled during two years.....	421
Discharged from parole.....	2
Died while on parole	3
Returned for violation of parole	19
Re-sentenced while on parole	3
On parole and parole violators, Dec. 1, 1908.....	282
Total	421

This statement refers only to those who were released on parole during this term and does not include any one who was on parole prior to December 1, 1906.

Many of those sent out on parole are mere boys in years, and while they have been imbued with the idea of self reliance, they are peculiarly grateful for the policy to be followed out in the supervision of the parole officer.

It is not possible in an official report to give the public an adequate idea of the great need for care, discretion, firmness and sympathy to guide and save the boys who have started upon a reformed life. Nor will any salary or pride of position equal the satisfaction that comes to a man in this work, from the gratitude of those who have been so helped that they stand alone.

COST OF MAINTAINING REFORMATORY.

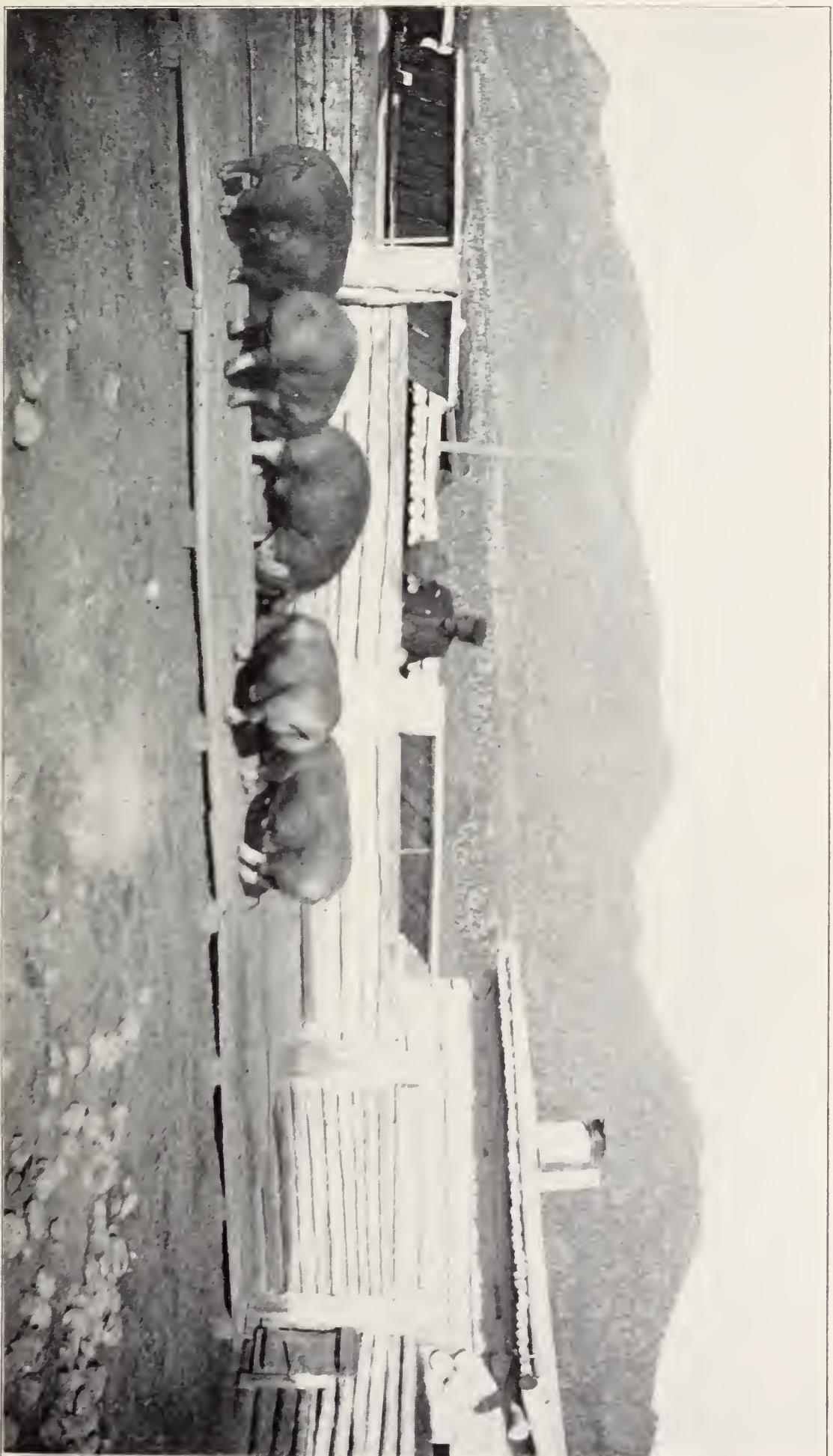
For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1908.

Commissioners	\$ 5,565.05
Physician	1,638.61
Chaplain	768.27
School	500.70
Parole expense	4,555.50
Escape and parole violation.....	600.10
Furniture, fixtures and utensils.....	767.73
Teams and tackle.....	517.08
Improvements and repairs.....	830.98
Machinery, tools and implements.....	765.22
Freight and express.....	5,742.04
Telegraph and telephone.....	298.45
Holstein cattle	275.00
Live stock	200.00
Sewer pipe	290.94
Cost of prison proper.....	<u>67,806.37</u>
Total.....	\$91,122.04
Total cost of maintaining reformatory.....	\$91,122.04
Gross cost per diem.....	124.65
Gross cost per capita.....	.763

COST OF MAINTAINING PRISON PROPER.

For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1908.

Warden	\$ 5,000.00
Deputy warden	2,400.00
Clerk	1,732.50
Engineer	1,902.50
Guards	15,753.81
Stenographer	960.00
Stationery	783.93
Provisions	18,018.79
Clothing and shoes.....	7,058.67
Drugs and medicines.....	381.65
Stamps	323.80
General expense	3,281.70
Forage	2,754.02
Fuel and lights.....	5,739.61
Miscellaneous supplies	925.25
Farm and produce.....	790.14
Total.....	\$67,806.37
Cost of prison proper for two years.....	\$67,806.37
Net cost of prison proper per diem.....	92.75
Net cost of prison proper per capita.....	.568



PURE BRED POLAND CHINAS, REFORMATORY.

REFORMATORY.

APPROPRIATIONS ASKED FOR 1909 AND 1910.

Maintenance	\$95,000.00
Buildings, repairs, etc.....	14,500.00
Total.....	\$109,500.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

POPULATION:

POPULATION.	Male	Year 1907	Male	Year 1908
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	158	Female	154	Female
Number received during the year	192	Total	158	Total
Number discharged or died during the year	1	192	154	154
Number at end of the fiscal year	154	1	2	2
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year	166.2	154	159	159
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	21.4	166.2	160.3	160.3

	20.8	21.4	20.8	20.8

EXPENDITURES.

Culicoides expensus

1. Salaries and wages	\$36,198.74
2. Clothing	6,732.12
3. Subsistence	18,018.79
4. Ordinary repairs	830.98
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses	29,341.41
Total	\$ 91,122.04

Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$21,199.56
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings	.....
Total .....	.....
Grand Total .....	.....

The Colorado State Penitentiary

Canon City

THE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY.

Established at Canon City, under territorial law, 1868. Amended by subsequent legislation as to details of administration.

JOHN CLEGHORN, Warden.

Board of Prison Commissioners.	Term Expires.
Dr. Ralph L. Taylor, Denver.....	1913
Charles Munn, Ouray.....	1911
George Stracey, Trinidad.....	1909

Term, six years.

OFFICERS.

Allen Jameson.....	Deputy Warden
A. R. Frisbie.....	Chief Clerk
H. W. Omo.....	Bookkeeper
Mrs. S. P. Anderson.....	Matron
F. N. Carrier, M. D.....	Physician
J. G. Cramer.....	Mail Clerk
J. G. Blake.....	Chaplain

IMPROVEMENTS, REPAIRS, ETC.

On January 26, 1907, an accident in the dynamo room of the prison light plant completely stripped the old dynamo, necessitating the installation of a new one. Other badly needed repairs were also made in the light department at this time.

A two room addition and other repairs were made to the warden's residence; this gives an independent heating plant to take the place of the steam line from the prison which had for many years furnished heat for the residence. The distance from the prison to the residence and the other inconveniences incident to the old method of heating suggested the new plant for the house, both as a matter of economy and convenience.

Early in 1907 a bad leak was discovered in the reservoir on the hill back of the prison, into which is pumped from the intake

at the prison the water suply for the institution and from which point the water comes for the various departments of the institution. An examination showed that much work would be necessary to restore the reservoir and a gang of fifteen men was kept constantly at this work for more than two months. No trouble has since been experienced.

Great improvement has been made in the dining room of the prison within the past year. The new tables are patterned after those in use at the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kansas. This, at an expense of nearly \$4,000.00, including new cement floors, iron grates, cast iron table legs and dressed poplar lumber for the table tops; and they now have one of the best appointed dining rooms of any prison in the country.

The main corridor in the administration building has been tiled and ceiled in a very attractive and serviceable manner, and this marked improvement, together with other repairs made in the administration building, has added greatly to this department.

New and large cooking kettles have been placed in the kitchen, mineral paint has been applied to the roofs of the various buildings, new cement floors and walks have been laid throughout the institution and the residue of the appropriation has been expended in general repairs and improvements.

HOSPITAL AND INSANE WARD.

The work accomplished on the hospital and insane ward, in course of construction, is all that could be expected, and is perfectly satisfactory. Owing to the fact that all of the labor comes from prisoners with the exception of one skilled mechanic, who acts as overseer, the work has not progressed as rapidly perhaps, as it might have done under contract labor, but everything has been done in a thorough and complete manner, with a view to substantial and lasting construction.

PURCHASE OF LAND.

The purchase of 14.5 acres for \$2,500 was made, and the State now owns an unbroken tract of ground surrounding the prison on all sides.

NEW BAKERY.

Five thousand dollars was expended in the installation of a new bakery plant at the prison. They now have one of ample capacity to provide for the requirements of the institution for several years to come. The building was completely overhauled before the machinery was placed, new cement floors put in throughout and the latest improved oven and accessories installed under the supervision of skilled mechanics direct from the factory.



STATE ROAD, COLORADO-NEW MEXICO, BEFORE ANY WORK WAS STARTED BY CONVICTS.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The arms and ammunition department of the institution is very much in need of replenishment. From year to year new rifles and revolvers have been added to the accumulated stock as needed, until a variety is on hand. The stock on hand should be discarded and an entirely new set of guns and revolvers installed. By doing this, guns uniform in size and calibre will be secured, so that one kind of ammunition can be used in all the guns. It is also advisable to have a uniformity of arms for the guards in order to avoid the possibility of having the wrong ammunition in the hands of an officer at a critical moment. There has been no occasion for using a gun around the institution for some time, but it seems to the best interests of the prison to make improvements in this department.

CONVICTS ON THE PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

Two years ago the Legislature appropriated \$10,000 with which to start construction of a public highway across the State from south to north, but the work was not started until May of this year. The State engineer made the necessary surveys in accordance with the decision to commence work near Trinidad and the Penitentiary commissioners authorized the expenditure of \$4,666.83 for equipment, which included horses, mules, wagons, scrapers, tools, tents, etc. Ten men were sent overland with the equipment and in charge of an officer, to establish camp near Starkville. On May 12, eighty additional men were taken by rail to the work and active operations commenced. No delay of any importance has interfered with the work.

Early in the work some dissatisfaction arose among the men, that resulted in desertions, some of whom were recaptured, but after the daily routine of camp life and discipline had become organized the utmost harmony and contentment prevailed among the prisoners. Soon the armed guard at night was taken off, and no civilians have been employed at the camp for several months past, save the superintendent and overseers in charge of the work.

The road is constructed sixteen feet wide, where the cross slope exceeded fifteen degrees, and twenty feet, where it is less than this.

Mr. Jaycox, the State engineer, says: "Aside from the moral and physical influence upon the convicts of an out-door life and a camp managed entirely on the honor system, and the advertising which this State is receiving on this account throughout the country, it would appear from the above that the experiment has been a very successful one."

It is an unusual undertaking, in the line of prison management, to install a gang of prisoners on a line of road work in

an open camp many miles from the Penitentiary, where the only guards over them, guarding the camp from prowlers at night rather than attempting to prevent their escape; where the men are placed more or less on their own honor, to follow the rules and discipline laid down for their management, and the success that has crowned the efforts so far is a great source of satisfaction to this board. It seems to be the one solution to the problem of working trusty prisoners on the outside, in a class of work which does not interfere with free labor, and at the same time fits the prisoner to take up the burden of caring for himself when released from servitude.

The incoming Legislature should make liberal appropriations for the purpose of carrying on this work, and, as time goes by, greater good will result each year, and the State will be greatly benefited by the new roads to be constructed.

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

Two years ago the board recommended that provisions be made for the employment of that portion of the prison population that could not be employed outside the walls, to the end that they might be given employment of a character calculated to benefit both themselves and the Penitentiary. The last Legislature passed measures having this object in view, but it transpired that other State institutions were manufacturing their own clothing, shoes, etc., and the provisions of the laws passed were fruitless. The earnings of the institution for this biennial period show a decrease from two years ago, due almost entirely to the falling off of the building industry throughout the State and the non-operation of a plant which used large quantities of lime. The deposits of lime and stone are almost exhausted and it is not a feasible proposition to attempt to purchase other deposits with an idea of working them for profit. The desirable deposits of lime are so far remote from the prison that the extra cost of guard hire and time consumed in preparing the product would use up all the profit. The production of hay and vegetables can go on, as in years past, by leasing land, but this only provides work for a limited number of prisoners, and the small amount of land in the vicinity of the prison, that can be acquired for this purpose, does not offer a satisfactory solution of either the employment of many prisoners or the accumulation of much profit.

The proposition of road construction seems to be the most available and satisfactory solution of this question, and, while such work does not provide an immediate profit, it provides for the people, in return for taxation, the construction of roadways throughout the State that will be of lasting benefit, and at a cost far below that of common labor. If it were necessary to employ free labor in the construction of such roads as have

been constructed by convicts in the southern part of the State within the past eight months, no county could afford to undertake the expenditure. The last Legislature appropriated \$10,000.00 for this purpose, and the results accomplished have surpassed even the most sanguine expectation. Only a limited number of the shorter time inmates can be employed in this work, while means of employment must be arranged for those who are to remain within the walls.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

An admirable band of sixteen pieces furnishes music for the processional and recessional part of the service.

An excellent choir leads in the congregational singing and each Sabbath renders an anthem. A short sermon on practical themes completes the hour of worship. The splendid choirs of the local Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Canon City have given the prisoners sacred concerts a number of times.

The attendance is entirely voluntary.

The school work is a source of much encouragement. The number of pupils is limited because of insufficient room. The school is held in the chapel and the want of desks makes it impossible to accommodate more than 135 pupils.

It seems that fully ninety-five per cent. of the inmates of this Penitentiary are here, directly or indirectly, because of the use of intoxicating liquors and narcotics.

PAROLE OFFICER.

The first application of the parole officer in this State seems to have been beneficial, and an improvement over the old method of allowing paroled prisoners to go at random while serving the unexpired portions of their sentences. Much remains to be done regarding duties of this officer.

PAROLE REPORT.

For the Term Ending November 30, 1908.

Convicts on parole Dec. 1, 1906	533
Convicts paroled during term ending November 30, 1908.....	384
Total	917
Prisoners discharged from parole during term	218
Deaths before expiration of parole	4
Returned for violation of parole	16
Convicted and committed for other crimes while on parole.....	2
Discharged by order of court	1
Total	241
Number subject to conditions of parole	676
Violations by not reporting according to rules	168
Individual cases investigated and conduct approved	217
Positions secured for paroled convicts by parole officer.....	187
Discharged from custody by intervention of parole officer of those arrested on suspicion and charges of minor offenses	84
Trips out of State to bring back violators of paroles	6

The result of intervening in behalf of the men accused of minor offenses is gratifying, not alone in the courage and spirit of manliness revived in the paroled subject, but also in the confidence these cases have given to others, that right living will give them the protection of the parole officer from unfounded suspicion. The reformation becomes fixed by this help, and the men are more determined to stand for right and have their day of hearing, that they may not be driven back to the life of a criminal.

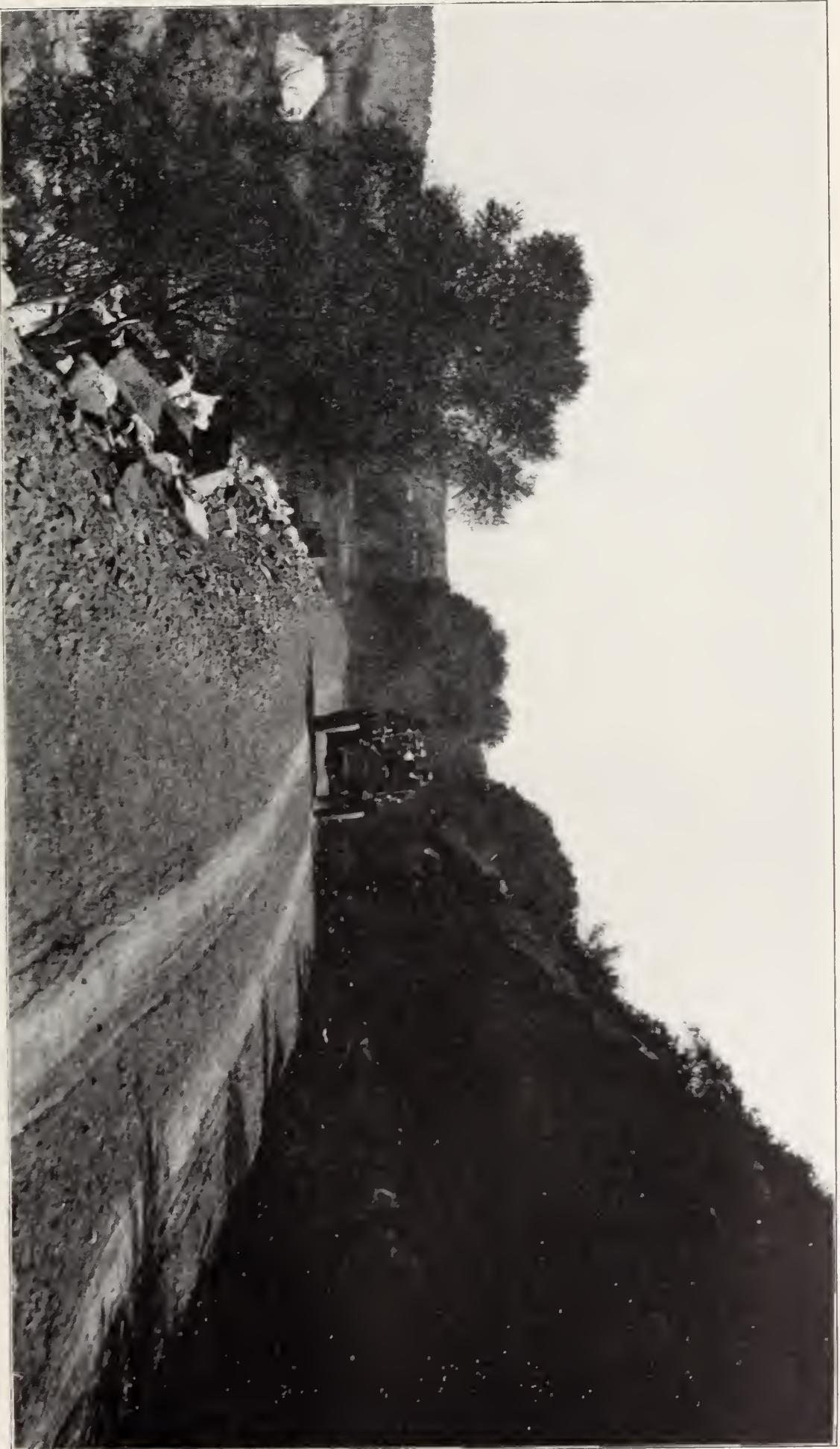
Another important work that this office has undertaken is in the frequent visitation of paroled subjects by the parole officer, and especially those who fail to make their reports. Most generally the cause of failure to report lies in the paroled subject having been engaged in drinking to excess and fear to report the truth.

The State free employment agencies have been of great assistance in securing work for our paroles.

This method of supervision has saved the State much expense in the care and custody of subjects, and it completes a system of reform that means much to the general welfare.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil service was put into effect at the Penitentiary in June, 1908, and has been carefully observed and complied with. An improvement has been manifest both in the way of physical



VIEW SHOWING THE ROAD AFTER THE CONVICTS HAVE COMPLETED SAME.

and mental capabilities, and the effects for good that will accrue from a strict enforcement of the law and a cheerful compliance with it will become more apparent as time goes on and the workings of the measure become better understood.

APPROPRIATION MADE BY LAST LEGISLATURE FOR IMPROVEMENTS AND REPAIRS, AMOUNTING TO \$12,000.00, WAS EXPENDED AS FOLLOWS:

Electric light repairs	\$ 1,606.85
Roof paint	250.00
New steam kettles in kitchen	350.00
Tables and repairs in dining room	1,810.00
Addition and repairs to Warden's residence	2,650.00
Tiling and repairs to administration building.....	700.00
Cement	500.00
Miscellaneous repairs	4,133.15
Total	\$12,000.00

PRISON POPULATION.

In prison November 30, 1906	602
Received by sentence of court	614
Escaped prisoners returned	11
Returned for violation of parole	16
Total	1,243
Discharged by expiration of sentence	81
Discharged by order of court	2
Pardoned	30
Paroled	334
Escaped	31
Died	11
Executed	3
Total	542
In prison November 30, 1908.....	701

The increase in the prison population at this time, over two years ago, is occasioned by the large number of prisoners received within the past few months.

There have been twenty escapes within the past two years, all being trusties working on the State road near Trinidad, on the county roads under the Lewis law, and on the numerous ranches and outside gangs where it was not possible to use gun guards, and where a prisoner has an opportunity to run away if he is so disposed. There have been no escapes from the prison proper since 1902, six years ago.

DISCIPLINE.

How often reported.	Prisoners Reported.	Total Number of reports.
First time reported	162	162
Second time reported	67	134
Third time reported	15	45
Fourth time reported	6	24
Fifth time reported	5	25
Sixth time reported	1	6
Seventh time reported	1	7
Eighth time reported	1	8
Tenth time reported	1	10
Totals	259	421

Two years ago the prisoners reported numbered 387, and the total number of reports 755, this term 259 reported and only 421 reports. This improvement in the discipline of the prisoners is due to the fact that they have been enabled by reason of the Public Highway law to offer them extra inducements for good work and good behavior. Prisoners are far easier to manage and control when kept occupied with some employment that takes up the time. The effects of the present system of grading prisoners and allowing them, after a certain time, to wear blue instead of the stripes, has also been an incentive to better conduct.

STATEMENT OF PER CAPITA EXPENSES FOR ORDINARY SUPPORT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

	Expenditure for 2 years	Expenditure per diem	Per Capita per diem
Officers' salaries	\$25,589.85	\$35.00	.....
Guards' salaries	60,437.24	82.67	.....
Provisions	\$64,443.88		
On hand Dec. 1, 1908.....	2,230.94		
	<hr/> \$66,674.83		
Less amt. on hand Nov. 30, 1908	<hr/> 1,974.52		
		64,700.30	88.50
Clothing and shoes	\$12,286.23		.....
On hand Dec. 1, 1908	<hr/> 1,217.84		
		<hr/> \$13,504.07	
Less amt. on hand Nov. 30, 1908	<hr/> 1,822.03		
		11,682.04	15.98
Miscellaneous items, including beds and bedding, stationery and office expense, drugs and medicines, tobacco, general expense, fuel and lights, freight and drayage	<hr/> 37,840.93	<hr/> 51.75	.....
Totals	<hr/> \$200,223.36	<hr/> \$273.90	<hr/> .42

GENERAL STATEMENT OF AVERAGES FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING
NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

The daily average number of prisoners	651
Total expenditure for ordinary support.....	\$204,019.91
Less clothing and provisions on hand.....	3,796.55

	\$200,223.36
The annual expenditure for ordinary support.....	100,111.68
The monthly expenditure for ordinary support.....	8,342.64
The daily expenditure for ordinary support.....	273.90
The per capita annual expenditure for ordinary support.....	153.78
The per capita monthly expenditure for ordinary support....	12.81
The per capita daily expenditure for ordinary support.....	.42

COST OF MAINTAINING THE PENITENTIARY

For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1908.

Maintaining the prison proper.....	\$200,571.13
Furniture and fixtures.....	527.29
Discharged convicts	1,318.75
Escaped convicts	2,012.80
Miscellaneous repairs	1,352.71
Mule account	3,615.48
Commissioners' salaries and expenses.....	3,224.50
Chaplain's salary	2,000.00
Physician's salary	2,400.00
Forage and team expense.....	8,119.45
Leased gardens and ranches.....	6,496.85
Lime kilns and quarry.....	20,365.23
Hog and cow account.....	275.50
Stone yard and quarries.....	2,664.30

Total	\$254,943.99
Less earnings, convict labor fund.....	54,943.99

Total cost to the State for all expenditures on account of maintaining the penitentiary.....	\$200,000.00

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS FUND.

Distribution of Vouchers.

Equipment, live stock and implements.....	\$ 4,666.83
Clothing	293.35
Pay roll	1,317.78
Provisions	1,694.30
Drugs and medical attention.....	182.50
Feed	403.49
Freight and express.....	167.02
Transportation	351.05
Escaped convicts	535.55
Miscellaneous items	388.18
Total	\$ 10,000.05

This forms no part of penitentiary expenditures, and does not enter into the cost of maintenance.

PRISONERS RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED.

During the Two Years Ending November 30, 1908.

Incoming.

Received from sentence of court.....	614
Escaped prisoners returned.....	11
Returned for violation of parole.....	16
Total	641

Outgoing.

Discharged by expiration of sentence.....	81
Discharged by order of court.....	2
Pardoned	30
Paroled	384
Escaped	31
Died	11
Executed	3
Total	542

Prison population November 30, 1906..... 602

Total incoming

1,243

542

Total outgoing

701

REPORT OF MAIL CLERK'S OFFICE.

For the Two Years Ending November 30, 1908.

Totals

Stamps received	36,214
Letters forwarded	36,214
Letters received	35,343
Papers received	34,329
Money received.....	\$16,884.76

Average number of pieces of mail handled per day, 145.36.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE "ROAD" BEFORE WORK WAS COMMENCED BY THE CONVICTS FROM THE
PENTENTIARY.

PENITENTIARY.

APPROPRIATION ASKED FOR 1909-1910.

Maintenance account	\$225,000.00
Hospital and insane ward.....	15,000.00
General improvements and repairs.....	15,000.00
Cold storage and ice plant.....	8,000.00
Arms and accoutrements.....	500.00
	<hr/>
	\$263,500.00

STATISTICAL FORM FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

POPULATION.

	Year 1907.			Year 1908.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of inmates present at beginning of fiscal year.....	586	15	601	603	18	621
Number received during the year.....	276	11	287	345	10	355
Number discharged or died during the year.....	259	8	267	263	12	275
Number at end of the fiscal year.....	603	18	621	685	16	701
Daily average attendance (i. e., number of inmates actually present) during the year .....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Average number of officers and employees during the year.....	63	3	66	70	3	73

EXPENDITURES.

Current Expenses—

1. Salaries and wages	\$42,640.17	\$43,386.92
2. Clothing	7,414.98	4,267.06
3. Subsistence	33,468.87	31,231.43
4. Ordinary repairs .....	.....	.....
5. Office, domestic and outdoor expenses.....	20,632.23	4,367.06
Total	\$104,156.25	\$96,094.11

Extraordinary Expenses—

1. New buildings, land, etc.....	\$ 7,500.00	.....
2. Permanent improvements to existing buildings.....	8,106.18	\$ 3,893.82
Total .....	.....	.....
Grand total	\$119,762.43	\$ 3,893.82

\$99,987.93

SHOWING PARDONS GRANTED TO PRISONERS IN THE STATE PENITENTIARY FROM JANUARY, 1888, TO DECEMBER 1, 1908.

Crime	Offender	Victim	Location	Time	Method	Details
Malicious mischief						
Killing cattle						
Embezzlement						
Selling mortgaged cattle						
Pelisy, impersonating voter						
Poaching						
Mayhem						
Accessory to rape						
Arson						
Attempt to wreck train						
Total						

FINANCIAL TABLE, NOVEMBER 30, 1904, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1906.

Name of State Institution	Salaries and Wages	Clothing	Subsistence and Misc.	Office			Average Daily Officers and Employees
				Ordinary Repairs	Domestic Etc.	Permanent Improvements	
Insane Asylum	\$ 70,971.50	\$ 12,182.71	\$ 61,185.53	\$ 4,770.63	\$ 79,931.40	.....	\$229,344.77 70
State Home	14,563.92	6,056.72	13,127.27	310.62	11,544.85	1,396.62	50,000.00 175
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home..	27,595.65	6,314.59	18,590.42	2,126.48	21,319.22	29,439.47	105,385.83 156
Boys' Industrial School.....	40,498.95	7,902.35	21,803.65	1,062.09	35,557.12	16,884.77	123,708.93 251
Reformatory	36,830.09	5,393.49	11,937.72	1,235.56	27,768.78	13,918.91	100,084.55 154
School for Deaf and Blind...	73,202.80	1,837.98	15,915.83	13,752.91	28,425.38	36,154.41	169,289.34 153
Penitentiary	92,890.98	10,014.00	78,324.50	7,715.09	17,509.31	.....	206,453.88 681
Girls' Industrial School.....	14,001.27	2,861.23	6,866.36	13,450.02	307.34	16,500.00	53,986.22 60
Total	\$370,555.16	\$ 52,563.07	\$231,051.28	\$ 44,423.43	\$222,366.40	\$117,294.18	\$1,038,253.52

FINANCIAL TABLE, NOVEMBER 30, 1906, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1908.

Alarifes and Waages	Clothing	Dishes	Ordinary Repairs	Miscellaneous	Provisional Im-	Permanent Im-	Population	Average Daily	Average No. Off-	Cers and Employes
State Home Dependent and Neglected Children..	\$ 19,979.49	\$ 5,851.70	\$ 21,240.26	\$ 1,436.30	\$ 14,573.46	\$ 8,122.59	\$ 71,203.80	199	22	
State Insane Asylum.....	73,343.10	14,652.71	77,605.74	4,401.12	62,707.39	86,125.55	318,835.61	818	74	
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	29,544.99	7,244.40	23,274.18	2,044.65	20,429.91	33,642.35	116,180.48	158	12	
School for Deaf and Blind.....	84,486.73	.....	19,225.72	16,777.93	32,059.06	47,113.86	199,663.30	165	54	
Industrial School for Boys.....	42,950.08	8,966.96	28,117.54	2,665.62	38,907.37	32,335.15	153,942.72	335	26	
Industrial School for Girls.....	16,031.90	2,258.97	5,285.66	.....	9,009.85	17,654.88	50,241.26	62	14	
Penitentiary	86,027.09	11,682.04	64,700.30	.....	37,840.93	19,500.00	219,750.36	651	68	
Reformatory	36,198.74	6,732.12	18,018.79	\$30.98	29,341.41	21,199.56	112,321.60	163	21	
Industrial Workshop for Blind.....	3,814.26	.....	.....	.....	6,185.74	.....	10,000.00	...	...
\$392,376.38	\$ 57,388.90	\$257,468.19	\$ 28,156.60	\$251,055.12			\$265,693.94	\$1,252,139.13		

The per capita cost tables given herewith have been tabulated mostly from biennial reports on file in this department and, in a few instances, from letters.

We regret to say we have been obliged to omit the per capita cost of penal and charitable institutions of many states because their reports are not on file. We hope to receive reports this year from every board dealing with penal and charitable institutions.

In figuring the per capita cost for Colorado all items of expense are included, except "Extraordinary Expenses."

The per capita cost, where figured from the "Statistical Form for State Institutions," as suggested by the "National Conference of Charities and Correction, May 15, 1906," the daily average of inmates and all expenses, except "Extraordinary Expenses," are used.

When obtaining the cost per year from weeks, fifty-two weeks were used.

When obtaining the cost per year, where given in days, 364 days were used.

CALIFORNIA.

	Per Capita Cost, 1908.
Penitentiaries (two), average.....	\$178.66
Industrial schools (boys and girls together).....	315.05
Insane	172.59
Feeble-minded	209.67

COLORADO.

(Compiled from financial tables. All items are charged in the per capita cost, except permanent improvements.)

Name.	Average daily population for biennial period.			Average yearly per capita cost for biennial period.
	1905 and 1906	1907 and 1908	1908	
State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children	Denver	175	199	\$130.30
Insane Asylum	Pueblo	773	818	148.35
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Monte Vista	156	158	243.42
School for Deaf and Blind	Colorado Springs	153	165	435.08
Industrial School for Boys	Golden	251	325	462.27
Industrial School for Girls	Morrison	* ..	62	181.50
Penitentiary	Canon City	681	651	212.80
Reformatory	Buena Vista	154	162	262.79
				151.58
				279.75
				279.52

*No report.

(CONNECTICUT.

Name.	Average daily population.		Per capita tax 1907	Per capita tax 1908
	1907	1908		
State Prison	520.4	559.05	\$168.05	\$146.58
Industrial School for Boys	138	446	164.28	179.68
Industrial School for Girls	270.33	250.5	*182.00	*182.09
School for Imbeciles			No report on file for 1907 and 1908.	

— State pays \$3.50 per week for each inmate committed by process of law.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population.		Cost per capita. 1906	Cost per capita. 1907
		1906	1907		
Washington Asylum	Washington	693	504	\$142.50	\$175.82
Reform School for Boys	Washington	260	248	181.31	200.98
Reform School for Girls	Washington	85	83	203.12	277.75
Washington Asylum Hospital	Washington	116	131	252.51	236.58
Industrial Home School	Washington	127	132	181.87	189.88
Washington Hospital for Foundlings	Washington	36	26	209.45	249.52

IDAHO.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population.	Cost per capita.
		1907	1908
State Insane Asylum	Blackfoot	236	\$192.81
Industrial Training School	St. Anthony	83	\$227.46
			248.07
			225.42
			Biennial
			1906 1908
			Penitentiary
			Boise
		206	\$212.25
		209	\$203.86

ILLINOIS.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population.		\$150.53 149.38 133.68 146.72 142.98 130.68 131.07 201.94 230.01 253.97 346.24 1,390.23 1,546.24 1,546.24 295.28 72.86 313.57 274.50 210.82 *221.65 245.25	
		1905.	1906.		
Northern Hospital for Insane	Elgin	1,142.92	1,174.33		
Eastern Hospital for Insane	Kankakee	2,241.97	2,261.16		
Central Hospital for Insane	Jacksonville	1,310.71	1,338.13		
Southern Hospital for Insane	Anna	1,125.65	1,159.67		
Western Hospital for Insane	Watertown	1,081.52	1,188.71		
Incurable Hospital for Insane	Bartonville	1,209.23	1,531.77		
Criminal Insane Hospital	Menard	187.17	203.01		
School for Deaf	Jacksonville	471.05	431.37		
School for Blind	Jacksonville	199.23	206.56		
Home for Blind	Chicago	71.91	73.02		
Institution for Feeble-Minded	Lincoln	1,351.44	1,390.23		
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Quincy	1,557.33	1,546.24		
Soldiers' Orphan Home	Normal	305	295.28		
Soldiers' Widows' Home	Wilmingon	73.56	72.86		
Girls' Industrial School	Geneva	274.50	313.57		
Boys' Industrial School	St. Charles	112.33	210.82		

*Six months only.

INDIANA.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population.	Cost per capita.	Average daily population.	Cost per capita.
		1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Central Hospital for Insane	..... Indianapolis	1,855.89	1,838	\$183.88	\$170.24
Northern Hospital for Insane	..... Logansport	848.6	559.05	168.49	160.95
Eastern Hospital for Insane	..... Richmond	731.14	730.17	176.52	161.91
Southern Hospital for Insane	..... Evansville	643.88	655.33	180.35	166.18
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	..... Lafayette	706	749	177.13	155.36
Soldiers' Orphan Home (Dependents)	..... Knightstown	452.5	444	236.30	220.48
School for Deaf	..... Indianapolis	314.02	315.78	224.75	218.06
School for Blind	..... Indianapolis	129.01	128.37	309.94	285.55
Home for Feeble-Minded	..... Fort Wayne	1,017.37	1,019.28	130.24	117.52
State Prison	..... Michigan City	918.9	1,017.7	131.26	120.54
Reformatory	..... Jeffersonville	1,094.84	1,144.85	148.38	142.06
Girls' and Women's Reformatory	** * * Indianapolis	309.10	298.39	155.98	191.62
Boys' Industrial School	..... Plainfield	580.73	563.98	144.93	143.03
Girls' Industrial School	** * * Clermont	253.16	249.97	255.61	218.38

*Eleven months ending September 30, 1907.

**September 30, 1907, to September 30, 1908.

***Until July, 1907, Industrial School for Girls and Women's Prison were combined.

IOWA.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population biennial period.		Cost per capita biennial period 1906 *1908
		1906	1908	
Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown	793	.....	\$189.95
Soldiers' Orphan Home	Davenport	479	.....	146.62
School for Blind	.....	160	.....	264.76
School for Deaf	.....	247	.....	243.93
Feeble-Minded Institute	.....	1,014	.....	165.19
Boys' Industrial School	.....	472	.....	132.22
Girls' Industrial School	.....	216	.....	157.29
Insane Asylum	.....	1,026	.....	157.02
Insane Asylum	.....	1,060	.....	147.58
Insane Asylum	.....	965	.....	154.00
Insane Asylum	.....	761	.....	171.81
Penitentiary	.....	530	.....	219.98
Penitentiary (Reformatory)	.....	367	.....	249.30
				Average
				148.90

*Biennial report for 1907-8 not out.

Iowa figures in practically every expense in making up the per capita cost.

KANSAS.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population.		Cost per capita 1907	Cost per capita 1908
		1907	1908		
Hospital for Insane	..... Topeka	1,073	1,086	\$139.58	\$147.26
Hospital for Insane	..... Osawatomie	1,281	1,294	141.82	151.38
Hospital for Epileptics	..... Parsons	355	377	180.03	191.31
Home for Feeble-Minded	..... Winfield	355	404	151.22	152.08
Orphans' Home S. S.	..... Atchison	161	152	205.35	228.25
Boys' Industrial School	..... Topeka	215	192	208.10	239.13
Girls' Industrial School	..... Beloit	181	189	185.73	200.65
School for Blind	..... Kansas City	76.9	85.4	310.26	293.11
School for Deaf	..... Olathe	240	197.91	214.11	

LOUISIANA.

Name	Location	Average daily population year ending Dec. 31, 1907	Cost per capita year ending Dec. 31, 1907
State Insane Asylum.....	Jackson	1,291	\$116.44
St. Joseph Orphan Asylum.....	New Orleans	130	53.18
Penitentiary ("Walls").....	Baton Rouge	Average not given	Not given

The "Walls" (or Penitentiary) serve only as a station to receive prisoners until classified; then they are assigned to various camps or plantations.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Name	Location	Average daily population 1907	Cost per capita 1907
		For 1907	For 1907
State Hospital for Insane.....	Tewksbury	1,715	\$152.88
State Farm for Insane.....	Bridgewater	1,835	132.64
Lymon School—Boys.....	Westborough	329.57	275.08
Industrial School—Girls.....	Lancaster	228	233.48
State Sanitorium.....	Rutland	335	523.64
Prison	Boston	822	188.41
Reformatory for Men	Concord	805	264.49
Reformatory for Women	Sherborn	146	366.21
Average number of dependent and neglected children in free homes.....		301	\$100.56
Average number of dependent and neglected children boarding.....		411	109.92
Average number of dependent and neglected children in institutions.....		190	122.88

MICHIGAN.*

Name.	Location.	Average daily population		Per capita cost 1905	Per capita cost 1906
		1905	1906		
Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	Kalamazoo	1,636	1,722	\$190.42	\$181.30
Eastern Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	Pontiac	1,224	1,221	190.93	180.21
Northern Michigan Asylum for Insane.....	Traverse City	1,206	1,267	197.04	195.28
State Asylum for Insane.....	Ionia	...	...	...	...
Upper Peninsula Asylum for Insane.....	Newberry	578	627	202.25	186.94
Michigan State Prison.....	Jackson	673	684	227.38	198.65
Michigan Reformatory.....	Ionia	484	539	167.09	159.74
State House—Correction Branch.....	Marquette	277	290	243.15	199.44
Industrial School for Boys.....	Lansing	714	721	...	...
Industrial School for Girls.....	Adrian	428	420	...	...
State Public School (Dependents)	Coldwater	154	167	274.78	263.27
School for Deaf.....	Flint	345.4	343	250.64	235.80
School for Blind.....	Lansing	118	114	...	...
Feeble Minded—Epileptic	Lapeer	556	624	...	...
Soldiers' Home.....	Grand Rapids	911	1,000	...	...
Employment Institution for Blind.....	Saginaw	29	54	...	...
		1907	1908	1907	1908
		168	168	263.00	268.90

State Public School (information by private letter)

MINNESOTA.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population for fiscal year ending July 31, 1908	Per capita cost for fiscal year ending July 31, 1908
		Gross	Net
Insane Asylum	Anoka	412	\$106.48
Insane Asylum	Hastings	399	135.59
Hospital for Insane	Fergus Falls	1,562	149.46
Hospital for Insane	Rochester	1,148	164.89
Hospital for Insane	St. Peters	938	203.16
†School for Blind	Faribault	91	288.18
†School for Deaf	Faribault	274	234.77
Institution Feeble Minded and Epileptics	Faribault	1,066	184.90
†Independent Children	Owatonna	201	*249.77
Training School for Boys and Girls	Red Wing	402	*169.16
Penitentiary	Stillwater	662	*172.50
Reformatory	St. Cloud	276	202.03
		319.67	300.92

*Does not include cost of State agency placing children in homes.

†Under financial control only of State Board of Control.

‡Low net per capita owing to income from twine industry.

MISSOURI.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population		Cost per capita 1905	Cost per capita 1906
		1905	1906		
State Hospital for Insane .....	.....Fulton	910	927	\$167.58	\$162.25
State Hospital for Insane	St. Joseph	1,311	1,384	160.51	148.35
State Hospital for Insane	Nevada	1,041	1,000	170.47	150.40
State Asylum	Farmington	352	406	220.59	190.87
City Insane Asylum	St. Louis	688.6	644.68	152.09	153.50
Colony for Feeble Minded and Epileptic	Marshall School for Deaf	355	(2 yrs.)	291.99	
School for Blind .....	.....Fulton	342	357	264.96	221.99
Confederate Soldiers' Home	St. Louis	89	88	341.51	367.70
Federal Soldiers' Home	Higginsville	250	272	130.47	144.8 ¹
Industrial School for Girls	St. James	187	*183	246.64	*134.6 ¹
Training School for Boys	Chillicothe	130	130	147.10	166.47
Penitentiary	Boonville	443	485	194.71	190.3 ²
	Jeffersonville	2,107	2,064	138.12	136.74

¹For limited period—no complete record for first of year. Calculated from "Statistical Form For State Institutions."

NEBRASKA.

Name.	Location.	Average daily for biennial period ending Nov. 30, 1908.	Per capita cost for biennial period ending Nov. 30, 1908.
Penitentiary	Lancaster	382.25	\$146.25
Hospital for Insane	Lincoln	551	196.93
Industrial School for Boys	Kearney		235.28
Industrial School for Girls	Geneva		292.43
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Grand Island	335	196.49
Dependent and neglected children	...	189.04	...

NEW JERSEY.

Name.	Yearly cost per capita 1908.
Penitentiary	\$189.28
Reformatory	272.40
State Home for Boys	171.08
State Home for Girls	182.00
Insane	240.24
Feeble Minded	229.32
Epileptic	294.84
Tuberculosis	666.12

NEW YORK.

Name.	Location.	Average		Cost per capita 1906	Cost per capita 1907
		1906	1907		
Refuge for Women	Albion	209.67	215.99	\$188.20	\$201.43
Blind School	Batavia	91.32	99.7	422.09	407.43
Soldiers and Sailors	Bath	1,864.53	1,905.14	124.02	123.37
Reformatory for Women	Bedford	227.69	250.42	229.18	223.99
Reformatory	Elmira	1,452.96	1,313.7	152.12	163.80
Eastern Reformatory	Napanoch	281	185.32	243.15	311.98
State Industrial School	Rochester	543.18	...	291.43	...
Training School for Girls	Hudson	288.48	319.66	227.38	219.06
State Agricultural and Industrial School	Industry	...	504.93	...	319.53
New York State Custodial Asylum	Newark	598.5	622.23	122.90	123.14
House of Refuge	Randall's Island	614.3	608.56	224.06	230.47
Tubercular Hospital	Raybrook	112.3	133.7	346.23	311.25
Asylum	Rome	731.59	849.67	139.37	141.91
Craig's Colony for Epileptics	Sonyea	1,046.24	1,054.28	141.39	155.71
Feeble Minded	Syracuse	510.41	515.66	159.69	161.51
Crippled and Deformed Children	W. Haverstraw	45.61	46.74	324.47	340.11
Prison for Men	Auburn	1,145	...	148.26	139.05
Prison for Women	Auburn	86	...	243.05	235.80
Prison	Clinton	1,049	...	139.05	140.31
Penitentiary	Sing Sing	1,279	1,278	130.04	132.12

NORTH CAROLINA

Name	Location	Average daily population 1907	Per capita cost 1907	Average daily population 1908	Per capita cost 1908	Per capita cost 1908 * (Net)
Hospital for Insane	Morgantown	...	\$155.00	1,029	\$152.55	
Hospital for Insane	Raleigh	514	184.82	579	167.25	
Hospital for Insane	Goldsboro	613.28	111.11	622	122.14	
Hospital for Violent Insane	Raleigh	54	93.11	61	93.04	
School for Blind (White)	Raleigh	...	200.00	...	200.00+	
School for Blind (Colored)	Raleigh	327	175.00	...	175.00	
School for Deaf and Dumb (White)	Morgantown	225	190.00	249	185.00	
Soldiers' Home	Raleigh	...	104.00	...	108.00	
State Prison	Raleigh	664	207.20	681	* 212.61	
Colored Orphan Asylum	Oxford	112	92.71	135	...	
Orphan Asylum	Oxford	304	133.25	...	...

*Taken from page 9 of 1908 report.

**From "Statistical Form for State Institutions."

OHIO.

Name	Location	Average daily population		Cost per capita		Cost per capita 1908	Average daily population 1908
		1906	1907	1906	1907		
State Hospital for Insane	Athens	1,310	1,295	\$ 130.49	\$ 132.36	\$134.44	1,290
Hospital for Insane	Cleveland	1,294	1,280	164.03	173.48	162.48	1,328
Hospital for Insane	Columbus	1,589	1,668	167.01	167.08	188.96	1,655
Hospital for Insane	Dayton	1,055	1,066	144.95	158.41	163.87	1,129
Longview Asylum for Insane	Cincinnati	1,112	1,118	149.95	161.41	166.09	1,160
Hospital for Insane	Massillon	1,477	1,481	127.98	137.41	145.29	1,495
Hospital for Insane	Toledo	1,737	1,749	141.61	147.85	150.22	1,822
Hospital for Epileptics	Gallipolis	1,234	1,294	167.82	173.66	181.75	1,348
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Madison	38	37	353.55	272.55	317.89	39
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Sandusky	1,230	1,243	160.91	166.50	170.10	1,299
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home	Nemha	735	672	248.84	264.44	300.28	703
School for Blind	Columbus	267	267	349.55	347.08	350.50	273
School for Deaf	Columbus	556	488	254.66	256.59	267.76	447
School for Feeble Minded	Columbus	1,317	1,380	110.07	124.67	127.96	1,407
Penitentiary	Columbus	1,608	1,565	193.36	178.82	186.88	1,612
Reformatory	Mansfield	820	799	166.01	170.29	167.77	905
Boys' Industrial School	Lancaster	943	1,055	167.04	170.67	175.41	1,129
Girls' Industrial School	Delaware	375	445	149.87	129.12	141.21	574

PENNSYLVANIA.

Name.	Location.	Average Daily Population. 1906	Gross Cost Per Capita. 1906
Eastern Penitentiary.....	Philadelphia	1,114.2	\$133.35
Western Penitentiary.....	Allegheny	916.9	185.23
Industrial Reformatory.....	Huntingdon	714	228.51
House of Refuge.....		816	223.94
Boys' Department.....	Glen Mills	.....	.....
Girls' Department.....	Philadelphia	.....	.....
Reform School.....	Morganza	503	230.94
Feeble Minded Institute.....	Polk	1,153	189.10
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded.....	Elwyn	1,070	157.66
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	Philadelphia	500	308.63
Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	Edgewood Park	223	272.82
School for Blind.....	Overbrook	203	378.96
School for Blind.....	Pittsburg	84	335.00
Hospitals for Insane—			
.....	Harrisburg	1,024.5	185.00
.....	Danville	1,267.16	204.36
.....	Norristown	2,414	192.40
.....	Warren	1,138	199.68
.....	Dixmont	.....	262.08
.....	Wernersville	801	155.48
			\$192.40
	Or an average of.....		

* RHODE ISLAND).

Name.	Location.	Average daily population		Per capita cost 1906	Per capita cost 1907
		1906	1907		
State Hospital for Insane	Providence (?)	1,005	992	\$107.10	\$118.56
State Farm	Providence (?)	792	744	114.69	110.83
State Prison and Jail	Providence	432	430	156.90	164.63
School for Boys	Sockanasset	359	361	171.17	174.04
School for Girls	Oaklawn	49	44	154.48	138.05

*The per capita cost is obtained by dividing current expenses by daily average.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population, for biennial period 1908.	Cost per capita, report of 1908.
Northern Hospital for Insane	Redfield	131.5	\$264.52
Hospital for Insane	Yankton	705	195.74
Training School	Plankinton	79	314.00
School for Blind	Gary	39	258.80
School for Deaf Mutes	Sioux Falls	74	226.50
South Dakota Penitentiary	Sioux Falls	187.77	246.90

WASHINGTON.

Name.	Location.	Average daily population for biennial period ending September 30, 1908	Per capita cost for biennial period ending September 30, 1908
Western Hospital for Insane.....	Steilacoom	1,056.67	\$163.29
Eastern Hospital for Insane.....	Medical Lake	542.73	187.68
Penitentiary	Walla Walla	853.93	133.30
State Training School.....	Chahalis	219.10	170.02
State Soldiers' Home.....	Orting	290.66	208.37
State School for Deaf and Blind.....	Medical Lake	126.35	314.68
State Institution for Feeble Minded.....	Vancouver	130.86	225.24

WISCONSIN.

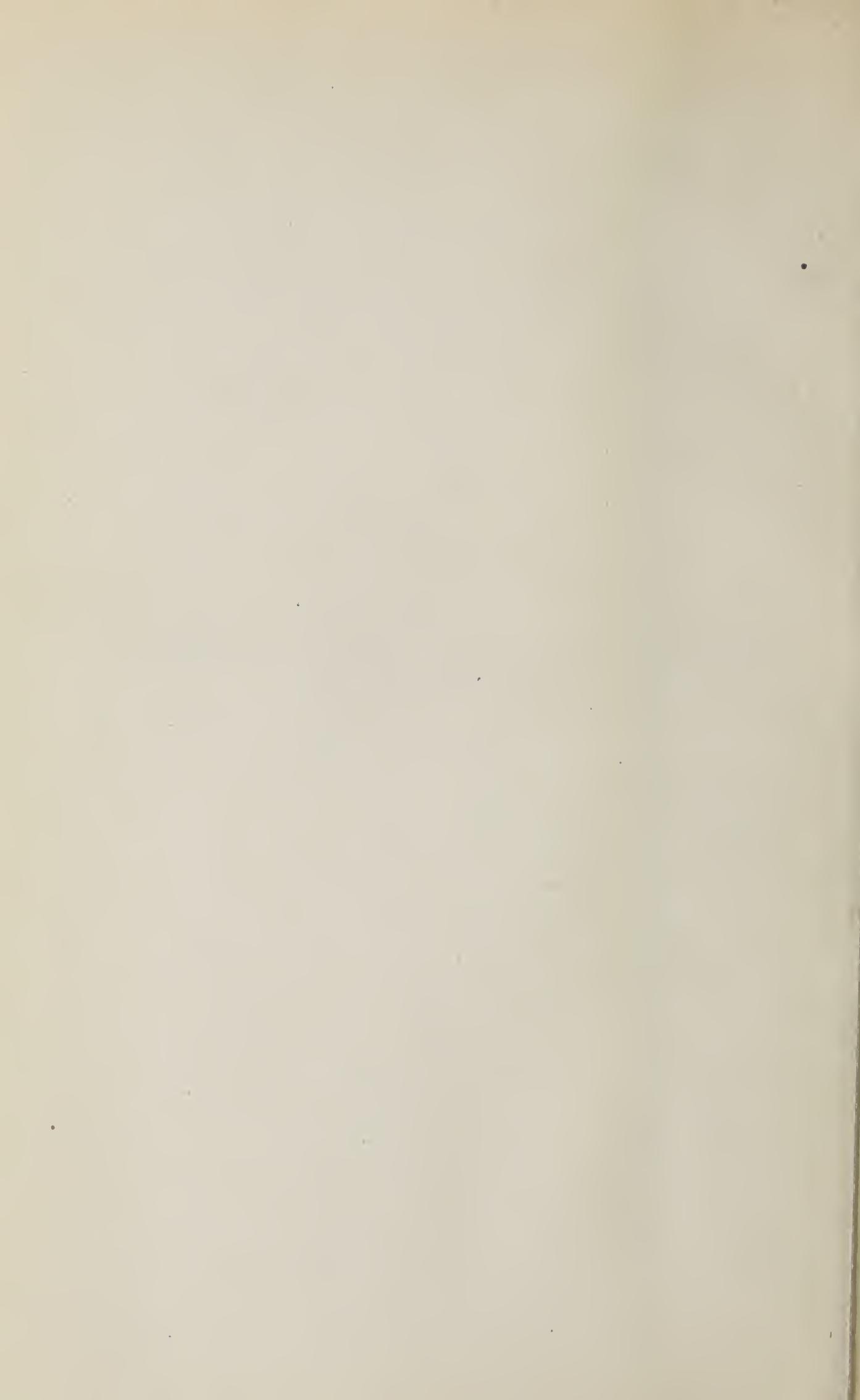
Name.	Location.	Average daily population		Per capita cost 1905	Per capita cost 1906
		1905	1906		
State Hospital for Insane.....	Mendota	431	459	\$235.30	\$235.64
Northern Hospital for Insane.....	Winnebago	641	632	202.47	200.90
School for Deaf.....	Delavan	190	187	254.04	260.99
School for Blind.....	Janesville	84	93	390.23	365.90
Industrial School for Boys.....	Waukesha	320	312	197.47	205.87
State Prison.....	Waupun	608	641	175.27	177.99
State Public School (dependents).....	Sparta	147	156	271.87	253.31
Home for Feeble Minded.....	Chippewa Falls	657	681	177.31	156.53
State Reformatory.....	Green Bay	259	290	155.76	125.34

WYOMING.

Name.	Average		Per capita cost 1907	Per capita cost 1908
	Location.	daily population		
Penitentiary	Rawlins	199.85	225.99	\$215.35
Hospital for Insane	Rock Springs	132.6	143.1	189.78

Report of County Commissioners,
County Clerks, Etc.

1907-1908



AMOUNTS EXPENDED BY COUNTIES IN SUPPORT OF
INDIGENTS, INCLUDING COUNTY HOSPITALS, POOR
F FARMS, OUTDOOR RELIEF, ETC., FOR THE YEARS
1907 AND 1908.

FROM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, COUNTY CLERKS AND OTHER
SOURCES.

	1907	1908
Adams	\$ 11.15	\$ 171.90
Arapahoe	177.80	611.20
Archuleta	*1,000.00	*1,000.00
Baca .....	.....	.....
Bent	547.00	*400.00
Boulder	*10,000.00	*10,000.00
Chaffee	3,808.25	1,033.85
Cheyenne	153.59	363.66
Clear Creek	5,700.28	5,573.07
Conejos	*1,000.00	*1,000.00
Costilla	*1,200.00	*1,000.00
Custer	*1,600.00	*1,500.00
Delta	2,247.28	*1,500.00
Denver	128,770.44	*128,000.00
Dolores	433.10	600.00
Douglas	829.26	704.55
Eagle	3,299.51	2,997.06
Elbert	360.00	*200.00
El Paso	18,417.36	16,878.53
Fremont	*10,000.00	*10,000.00
Garfield	3,492.40	4,923.10
Gilpin	2,778.25	*2,000.00
Grand	1,032.00	*600.00
Gunnison	5,550.09	*7,000.00
Hinsdale	103.50	480.50
Huerfano	*2,000.00	*1,900.00
Jefferson	3,903.00	4,472.00
Kiowa .....	.....	110.04
Kit Carson	440.17	526.71
Lake	10,207.23	*11,000.00
La Plata	**1,000.00	**1,000.00
Larimer	*6,000.00	*5,500.00
Las Animas	6,456.25	13,771.35
Lincoln	*500.00	*400.00

AMOUNTS EXPENDED BY COUNTIES IN SUPPORT OF
INDIGENTS, INCLUDING COUNTY HOSPITALS, POOR
FARMS, OUTDOOR RELIEF, ETC., FOR THE YEARS
1907 AND 1908.

FROM COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, COUNTY CLERKS AND OTHER
SOURCES.

	1907	1908
Logan	2,331.93	*2,000.00
Mesa	*3,000.00	*2,800.00
Mineral	1,795.67	1,021.55
Montrose	2,671.25	2,901.70
Montezuma	492.10	846.55
Morgan	*1,200.00	*1,000.00
Otero	1,964.44	2,251.15
Ouray	3,290.60	3,251.15
Park	469.31	*400.00
Phillips	567.52	502.56
Pitkin	*1,900.00	2,546.00
Prowers	1,514.45	2,424.08
Pueblo	16,652.77	10,058.88
Rio Blanco	165.00	180.00
Rio Grande	2,333.15	2,187.56
Routt	1,035.40	*1,000.00
Saguache	1,909.00	3,956.24
San Juan	1,922.70	*2,000.00
San Miguel	504.10	*500.00
Sedgwick	481.02	443.15
Summit	**1,000.00	**900.00
Teller	7,002.97	6,896.61
Washington	93.30	.....
Weld	*8,000.00	*8,000.00
Yuma	903.05	764.00
Totals	\$296,222.64	\$296,358.70

* Estimated from reports of previous years.

**Estimated.

Report County Clerks on Juvenile Courts

1907-1908



STATE HOME, DENVER



REPORT OF JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

REPORT OF JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908—Continued.

Las Animas	44	10	12	22	..	..
Lincoln .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Logan .....	..	18	4	4	4	10
Mesa .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Mineral .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Montrose .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Montezuma	1	1	..	..	No report.	No report.
Morgan .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Otero .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Oury .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Park .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Phillips	1	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Pitkin .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Powers .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Pueblo .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Rio Blanco .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Rio Grande	2	1	..	..	1	..
Routt .....	..	..	..	..	No children brought before the Court.	No children brought before the Court.
Saguache .....	..	..	..	..	No children brought before the Court.	No children brought before the Court.
San Juan	2	2	..	..	2	2
San Miguel .....	..	3	..	..	No report.	No report.
Sedgwick .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Summit .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
Teller .....	..	..	..	..	No report.	No report.
	98	72	16	10	12	..

REPORT OF JUVENILE COURTS FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908—Concluded.

Number of Children Brought Before Court for Delinquency	Number Placed on Probation	Number Acquitted	Number Found Delinquent	Number of Children Brought Before Court for Delinquency	Number Placed on Probation	Number Acquitted	Number Found Delinquent	Number of Children Brought Before Court for Delinquency	Number Placed on Probation	Number Acquitted	Number Found Delinquent
34	27	2	34	2	2	2	2	34	27	2	34
Weld	Weld	Weld	Weld	Yuma	Yuma	Yuma	Yuma	Washington	Washington	Washington	Washington

County.	County Seat	County Farm?	County Hospital?
Adams	Brighton	No Report	No.
Arapahoe	Littleton	No Report	Use Denver's.
Archuleta ...	Pagosa Springs	No Report	No report.
Baca	Springfield	No.	No.
Bent.....	Las Animas	No report.	No.
Boulder	Boulder	121-acre—good farm	Use poor farm or private hospital.
Chaffee	Buena Vista	No report.	No report.
Cheyenne....	Cheyenne Wells	No.	No.
Clear Creek.....	Georgetown	Small place	No; use St. Anthony of Denver.
Conejos	Conejos	No report.	No report.
Costilla.....	San Luis	No report.	No report.
Custer	Silver Cliff	No report.	No report.
Delta	Delta	No.	No.
Denver	Denver	350-acre—good farm	Large county hospital.
Dolores	Rico	No report.	No report.
Douglas.....	Castle Rock	No report.	No report.
Eagle	Red Cliff	No report.	No report.
Elbert	Kiowa	No.	No.
El Paso....	Colorado Springs	No report.	No report.
Fremont	Canon City	44-acre—small farm	Yes—near Canon City.
Garfield....	Glenwood Springs	10-acre—small farm	Yes—near Glenwood Springs.
Gilpin	Central City	40-acre farm.	No.
Grand..	Hot Sulphur Springs	No report.	No report.
Gunnison	Gunnison	160-acre farm	Yes—near Gunnison.
Hinsdale	Lake City	No.	No.
Huerfano	Walsenburg	No report.	No report.
Jefferson	Golden	10-acre farm.	No report.
Kiowa	Eads	No report.	No.
Kit Carson	Burlington	No report.	No.
Lake	Leadville	No report.	Yes—in Leadville.
La Plata	Durango	No report.	No report.
Larimer	Fort Collins	No report.	No report.
Las Animas	Trinidad	No.	No report.
Lincoln	Hugo	No.	No.
Logan	Sterling	No.	No.
Mesa	Grand Junction	No report.	No report.
Mineral	Creede	No.	No.
Montezuma	Cortez	No report.	No report.
Montrose	Montrose	No report.	No report.

Morgan	Fort Morgan	No.	Use St. Anthony, Denver.
Otero	La Junta	160-acre farm	No report.
Ouray	Ouray	No.	Yes—at Ouray.
Park	Fairplay	No.	Yes—at Fairplay.
Phillips	Holyoke	No.	No.
Pitkin	Aspen	No.	No report.
Prowers	Lamar	No report.	No report.
Pueblo	Pueblo	No report.	No report.
Rio Blanco	Meeker	No report.	No report.
Rio Grande	Del Norte	No report.	No.
Routt	Hahn's Peak	No report.	No report.
Saguache	Saguache	No report.	No report.
San Juan	Silverton	No.	No.
San Miguel	Telluride	No.	No.
Sedgwick	Julesburg	No.	No.
Summit	Breckenridge	No.	Yes—in Breckenridge.
Teller	Cripple Creek	Small place	Yes—Cripple Creek.
Washington	Akron	160-acre farm	No.
Weld	Greeley	2 blocks.	Yes—near Greeley.
Yuma	Wray	No.	No.

AMOUNTS PAID OUT BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF
FEEBLE-MINDED DURING PAST TWO YEARS, AND
NUMBER NOW AWAITING THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A STATE HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, DE-
CEMBER 1, 1908.

County.	County Seat.	Amount.	Number.
*Adams	Brighton	\$ 720.00	1
Arapahoe	Littleton	262.00	..
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	.....	..
Baca	Springfield	.....	..
Bent	Las Animas	.....	..
Boulder	Boulder	9,600.00	Not given
*Chaffee	Buena Vista	720.00	1
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	.....	1
Clear Creek	Georgetown	745.00	1
Conejos	Conejos	.....	..
Costilla	San Luis	.....	..
Custer	Silver Cliff	.....	..
Delta	Delta	.....	..
Denver	Denver	18,858.29	23
Dolores	Rico	.....	..
*Douglas	Castle Rock	720.00	1
*Eagle	Red Cliff	5,760.00	8
Elbert	Kiowa	.....	..
*El Paso	Colorado Springs	720.00	1
Fremont	Canon City	1,350.00	2
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	.....	..
*Gilpin	Central City	720.00	1
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	.....	..
Gunnison	Gunnison	.....	..
Hinsdale	Lake City	.....	..
Huerfano	Walsenburg	.....	..
Jefferson	Golden	.....	..
Kiowa	Eads	.....	..
*Kit Carson	Burlington	720.00	1
Lake	Leadville	2,400.00	6
La Plata	Durango	3,500.00	7
Larimer	Fort Collins	800.00	4
Las Animas	Trinidad	.....	..
Lincoln	Hugo	.....	..

AMOUNTS PAID OUT BY COUNTIES FOR CARE OF FEEBLE-MINDED DURING PAST TWO YEARS, AND NUMBER NOW AWAITING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE HOME FOR MENTAL DEFECTIVES, DECEMBER 1, 1908.—Concluded.

County.	County Seat.	Amount.	Number.
*Logan	Sterling	1,440.00	2
Mesa	Grand Junction	1,812.60	3
Mineral	Creede	.....	4
*Montezuma	Cortez	720.00	1
Montrose	Montrose	.....	..
*Morgan	Fort Morgan	720.00	1
Otero	La Junta	.....	..
Ouray	Ouray	498.00	..
Park	Fairplay	.....	..
Phillips	Holyoke	.....	..
Pitkin	Aspen	2,172.95	3
Prowers	Lamar	500.00	1
*Pueblo	Pueblo	3,600.00	5
Rio Blanco	Meeker	.....	..
Rio Grande	Del Norte	479.70	2
Routt	Hahn's Peak	.....	..
Saguache	Saguache	2,040.00	3
San Juan	Silverton	.....	..
San Miguel	Telluride	.....	..
Sedgwick	Julesburg	.....	..
Summit	Breckenridge	.....	..
Teller	Cripple Creek	730.00	1
Washington	Akron	.....	..
*Weld	Greeley	2,160.00	3
Yuma	Wray	.....	..

*From regular report filed by Board of County Commissioners. The amount is estimated upon basis of \$30.00 per month per feeble-minded persons.

Amount actually paid out, as reported by counties, the same proportion

reporting	\$ 63,000.00
5/12 not reporting, estimating.....	45,000.00
<hr/> Total	\$108,000.00



STATE HOME, DENVER.

NUMBER OF FEEBLE MINDED REPORTED IN PUBLIC
SCHOOL WHO WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO FEEBLE
MINDED INSTITUTION, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

County.	County Seat.	
Adams	Brighton	..
Arapahoe	Littleton	..
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	..
Baca	Springfield	..
Bent	Las Animas	3
Boulder	Boulder	..
Chaffee	Buena Vista	..
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	..
Clear Creek	Georgetown	..
Conejos	Conejos	..
Costilla	San Luis	..
Custer	Silver Cliff	4
Delta	Delta	..
Denver	Denver	..
Dolores	Rico	..
Douglas	Castle Rock	1
Eagle	Red Cliff	..
Elbert	Kiowa	..
El Paso	Colorado Springs	..
Fremont	Canon City	6
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	..
Gilpin	Central City	..
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	..
Gunnison	Gunnison	..
Hinsdale	Lake City	..
Huerfano	Walsenburg	1
Jefferson	Golden	..
Kiowa	Eads	..
Kit Carson	Burlington	..
Lake	Leadville	..
La Plata	Durango	..
Larimer	Fort Collins	1
Las Animas	Trinidad	3
Lincoln	Hugo	..
Logan	Sterling	4

NUMBER OF FEEBLE MINDED REPORTED IN PUBLIC SCHOOL WHO WOULD BE ELIGIBLE TO FEEBLE MINDED INSTITUTION, AS REPORTED BY COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.— Concluded.

County.	County Seat.	
Mesa	Grand Junction	..
Mineral	Creede	..
Montezuma	Cortez	..
Montrose	Montrose	3
Morgan	Fort Morgan	..
Otero	La Junta	..
Ouray	Ouray	..
Park	Fairplay	..
Phillips	Holyoke	..
Pitkin	Aspen	..
Prowers	Lamar	..
Pueblo	Pueblo	..
Rio Blanco	Meeker	..
Rio Grande	Del Norte	1
Routt	Hahn's Peak	..
Saguache	Saguache	..
San Juan	Silverton	..
San Miguel	Telluride	..
Sedgwick	Julesburg	..
Summit	Breckenridge	..
Teller	Cripple Creek	..
Washington	Akron	..
Weld	Greeley	..
Yuma	Wray	3
Estimate of those not reporting		— 60
Total		— 90

NUMBER OF INSANE BEING CARED FOR BY COUNTIES
OUTSIDE OF STATE INSANE ASYLUM—(FALL OF
1908.)

County.	County Seat.	
Adams	Brighton	1
Arapahoe	Littleton	3
Archuleta	Pagosa Springs	..
Baca	Springfield	..
Bent	Las Animas	..
Boulder	Boulder	12
Chaffee	Buena Vista	2
Cheyenne	Cheyenne Wells	3
Clear Creek	Georgetown	1
Conejos	Conejos	..
Costilla	San Luis	..
Custer	Silver Cliff	..
Delta	Delta	2
Denver	Denver	59
Dolores	Rico	1
Douglas	Castle Rock	1
Eagle	Red Cliff	2
Elbert	Kiowa	..
El Paso	Colorado Springs	17
Fremont	Canon City	6
Garfield	Glenwood Springs	2
Gilpin	Central City	..
Grand	Hot Sulphur Springs	..
Gunnison	Gunnison	2
Hinsdale	Lake City	..
Huerfano	Walsenburg	2
Jefferson	Golden	3
Kiowa	Eads	..
Kit Carson	Burlington	..
Lake	Leadville	3
La Plata	Durango	5
Larimer	Fort Collins	3
Las Animas	Trinidad	17
Lincoln	Hugo	..
Logan	Sterling	1
Mesa	Grand Junction	4

NUMBER OF INSANE BEING CARED FOR BY COUNTIES
OUTSIDE OF STATE INSANE ASYLUM—(FALL OF
1908).—Concluded.

County.	County Seat.	
Mineral	Creede .....	..
Montezuma	Cortez .....	..
Montrose	Montrose	5
Morgan	Fort Morgan	9
Otero	La Junta .....	..
Ouray	Ouray .....	..
Park	Fairplay	1
Phillips	Holyoke	4
Pitkin	Aspen	5
Prowers	Lamar	1
Pueblo	Pueblo	1
Rio Blanco	Meeker .....	..
Rio Grande	Del Norte .....	..
Reutt	Hahn's Peak .....	..
Saguache	Saguache	3
San Juan	Silverton .....	..
San Miguel	Telluride	2
Sedgwick	Julesburg	1
Summit	Breckenridge .....	..
Teller	Cripple Creek	9
Washington	Akron .....	..
Weld	Greeley	5
Yuma	Wray .....	..
Total		201
Approximating counties not reporting		24
		225

This data is approximately up to November 30, 1908, and was obtained from County Commissioners in regular reports, and by personal letters.

Hospitals, Etc.



SLOYD GLASS, STATE HOME, DENVER.

List of hospitals, private, semi-private and charitable orphanages, relief societies, charity organizations, neighborhood house, etc., etc.

HOSPITALS, ETC.

BOULDER COUNTY.

University Hospital, Boulder, Colorado.

Colorado Sanitarium, Boulder, Colorado.

Place Sanitarium, Boulder, Colorado.

Longmont Hospital, 4th avenue and Coffman street, Longmont.

Longmont Cottage Hospital, 416 6th avenue, Longmont.

CHAFFEE COUNTY.

Denver & Rio Grande Hospital, Salida.

Red Cross Hospital, Salida.

County poor farm and hospital, Salida.

Cottonwood Hot Springs, G. Durst, proprietor, Buena Vista, Colorado.

Poncha Springs Hot Springs Company, Poncha Springs, Colorado.

Haywood Hot Springs, Haywood, Colorado.

Hortense Hot Springs, Hortense, Colorado, near Buena Vista.

Last four for rheumatism mostly.

DENVER COUNTY.

Adams Memorial Home, 2875 West 33d avenue.

Agnes Memorial Sanitorium, Quebec, corner 6th avenue.

Belle Lennox Nursery, Mrs. A. R. Love, matron, 2949 West 37th avenue.

Children's Home Society, Miss F. E. Milner, matron, 3545 Raleigh.

Christian Volunteers' Home for Women and Children, Mrs. M. J. Buch, president, 1415 35th street.

City and County Hospital, Wm. Clark, superintendent, Sixth avenue, between Cherokee and Bannock streets.

Denver Orphans' Home, Mrs. Carrie S. Hubbell, matron, Albion street, northwest corner Colfax avenue.

Detention School, John P. Wright, superintendent, 2844 Downing street.

E. M. Byers' Home for Boys, W. W. Crawford, superintendent, 64 West Alameda avenue.

Florence Crittenton Home, Mrs. H. C. Cotton, superintendent, 4901 West Colfax avenue.

Home League Orphanage, Mrs. Jay M. Lind, general manager, West 50th avenue and Newton street.

House of the Good Shepherd, South Cherokee street between West Cedar and West Byers place.

Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Dr. Hillkowitz, president; Max R. Smirnow, superintendent; 5800 West Colfax avenue, Edgewater.

Ladies' Relief Home, Mrs. M. L. McIntosh, matron, West 38th avenue between Quitman and Raleigh.

Mercy Hospital, 1619 Milwaukee street.

Metropolitan Hospital, C. E. Spring, physician, Wyandot street corner West 28th avenue.

Mount Airy Sanitarium, Dr. J. Elvin Courtney, proprietor, 12th avenue and Clermont street.

Mount St. Vincent's Home, Lowell Boulevard, between West 41st and West 44th streets.

National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Dr. Moses Collins, superintendent, Colfax avenue, between Jackson and Colorado boulevard.

North Side Neighborhood House, Mrs. M. C. Lang, matron, 3410 Pecos street.

Oakes Home, Rev. F. F. Oakes, superintendent, West 32d avenue.

Park Avenue Hospital, Park avenue, corner Humboldt.

City Temple Association, Dean Peck, president; Peck's Training School for Girls, Young Ladies' Friendly Club, 2243 California street.

Belle Lennox's Nursery, 2949 West 37th avenue.

St. Clara's Orphanage, new building, West 29th avenue and Newton street.

St. Anthony's Hospital, West 16th avenue, between Quitman and Raleigh streets.

Steele Memorial Hospital, Miss L. E. Donnelly, matron, 702 Cherokee street.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Humboldt street and 18th avenue.

St. Luke's Hospital, Mrs. Oea Cushman, superintendent, Pearl street, between 19th and 20th avenues.

West Side Neighborhood House, Mrs. M. J. Manning, manager, 966 Galapago street.

Denver County Poor Farm, Wm. Phillips, superintendent, Henderson, Colorado.

The Colorado Prison Association, W. E. Collett, general secretary, Denver, Colorado.

The Colored Orphanage and Old Folks' Home Association, 446 South 1st street, Denver.

Charity Organization Society, 1420 Champa street, Denver.
Swedish-American Sanitarium, C. A. Nelson, president, Denver.
Associated Health Farm, Wheatridge, Colorado.
St. Vincent's Orphan Home, Denver.
The Visiting Nurses' Association, 1434 Glenarm street.
The Woman's Christian Temperance Union Mission, Mrs. Craise,
918 Larimer street.

EL PASO COUNTY.

Mrs. Mary Andrew Children's Private Home, 704 East Huerfano street, Colorado Springs.
Colorado Conference Deaconess Hospital, Clara B. Keyhoe, superintendent, 915 East Huerfano street.
Colorado Springs Sanitarium, W. F. Patterson, business manager, 126 North Cascade avenue.
County Hospital, E. E. Mills, superintendent.
Cragmore Sanitarium, Cragmore Sanitarium Association, managers, Austin Bluffs.
Day Nursery, Mrs. Seth Baker, secretary, 822 South Tejon street.
Emergency Hospital, J. F. Willard, surgeon, 523 Colorado avenue, Colorado City.
Glockner Sanitarium, Sister Rose Alexius, superior, 2200 North Tejon street.
Manitou Bathing Company, Edw. Nichols, president, 108 Navajo avenue, Manitou.
Montcalm Sanitarium, Sisters of Mercy, Manitou.
Nordrach Ranch, Dr. J. E. White, president, 5½ North Tejon street, Colorado Springs.
St. Francis Hospital, Sister M. Kunigunda, superior, East Pike's Peak avenue.
Union Printers' Home, Chas. W. Deacon, superintendent, East Pike's Peak avenue.
The Wing Settlement Association, The Pines, Cheyenne Park, Colorado Springs.
The Battle Creek Sanitarium, 230 North Cascade avenue.

FREMONT COUNTY.

Private Sanitarium, Dr. F. A. Sartorius, manager, Florence, Colorado.
Private Sanitarium, Dr. Hart Goodloe, manager, Canon City, Colorado.
Private Sanitarium, Dr. C. H. Graves, manager, Canon City.
County Hospital, under county commissioners, N. C. Durning, manager, Canon City.
Florence Associated Charities, Florence, Colorado.

LAS ANIMAS COUNTY.

San Rafael Hospital, Trinidad.

EAGLE COUNTY.

Poor House, Gypsum, Colorado.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

County Hospital, Frank Hayes, superintendent, county house, Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

Sanitarium, Dr. Berry, manager, Glenwood Springs.

Sanitarium, Dr. Dymenberg, Rifle.

GUNNISON COUNTY.

Lujane Hospital, Lujane, Colorado.

LAKE COUNTY.

St. Vincent's Hospital, Sisters, 10th and Hemlock streets, Leadville.

St. Luke's Hospital, Drs. A. J. and R. J. McDonald, Dr. Sol. G. Kahn, 206 East 7th street, Leadville.

Lake County Conuty Hospital, county commissioners, Leadville.

MONTROSE COUNTY.

Private Sanitarium, F. J. Hartman, Montrose, Colorado.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Tent Colony, near Brush, Colorado.

OURAY COUNTY.

St. Joseph's Hospital, Ouray, Colorado.

PITKIN COUNTY.

Citizens' Hospital, C. F. Brown, secretary, Aspen, Colorado.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

Clark's Magnetic Mineral Springs, Pueblo.

Hope Cottage, Pueblo.

The Hydropathic Sanitarium, Pueblo.

The McClelland Orphanage, Pueblo.

Methodist Episcopal Deaconess' Home, Pueblo.

Minnequa Hospital, Pueblo.

Dr. Oertel, private sanitarium, Pueblo.

Pueblo Hospital, Pueblo.

Sacred Heart Orphanage, Pueblo.

St. Mary's Hospital, Pueblo.

Woodcroft, Dr. Work's private sanitarium, Pueblo.

Colored Orphanage and Old People's Home, Pueblo.

County Farm, Pueblo.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

The Silverton Hospital, Dr. N. W. Wilkerson, superintendent, Silverton, Colorado.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

Hospital—Cares for company patients, Dr. J. F. Condon, Breckenridge, Colorado.

Brief statement of the various private institutions throughout the State which have filed a report with this board.

BOULDER COUNTY.

THE LONGMONT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Longmont, Colorado.

MISS MAUD A. CLINE, Superintendent, Longmont.

C. F. Andrew, M. D.....	President
John Andrew, M. D.....	Secretary.
John Andrew, M. D.....	Treasurer.

During the past year this hospital has cared for 173 paying patients; 10 partly paying, and 14 free patients.

Value of property, \$35,000.00.

DENVER COUNTY.

ASSOCIATION HEALTH FARM.

R. F. D. Box 30, Edgewater.

OFFICERS.

C. D. Cobb, Denver.....	Chairman.
F. L. Starrett, Denver.....	Secretary.
J. E. Rhodes,.....	Resident Sceretary.
Dr. J. E. Kinney, Denver.....	Treasurer.
W. E. Edmonds, Denver.....	
.....	Department Secretary and Superintendent.

H. S. CANBY, M. D., Resident Physician.

During the last year one hundred and ten persons were received or aided. Of these, five were free and five were partly paying. The average daily cost per person aided is \$1.10.

Value of property owned and occupied for corporate purposes is \$50,000.

This health farm is situated about two miles from Denver city limits, and has thirty-four acres. It is a department of the Denver Young Men's Christian Association; was opened in May, 1903, and has a capacity of about fifty men.

The present equipment includes: Artesian well, water tower, machine shop, steam heating plant, modern toilet facilities, shower and tub baths, independent sewer system, open air sleeping pavilion, large assembly tent, electric light and bell installation in all tents, which are constructed in the most scientific manner for outdoor living. The dairy, truck garden and orchard are a valuable part of the equipment.

The farm is not a money-making institution. The cost per capita is nearly 20 per cent. in excess of the charge made to residents. The deficit is made up by sale of farm produce and gifts of friends in the East.

The farm is incorporated and is in great need of bequests to assist worthy young men and to make necessary enlargements and improvements.

THE E. M. BYERS HOME FOR BOYS.

64 West Alameda Avenue.

W. W. CRAWFORD, SUPERINTENDENT.

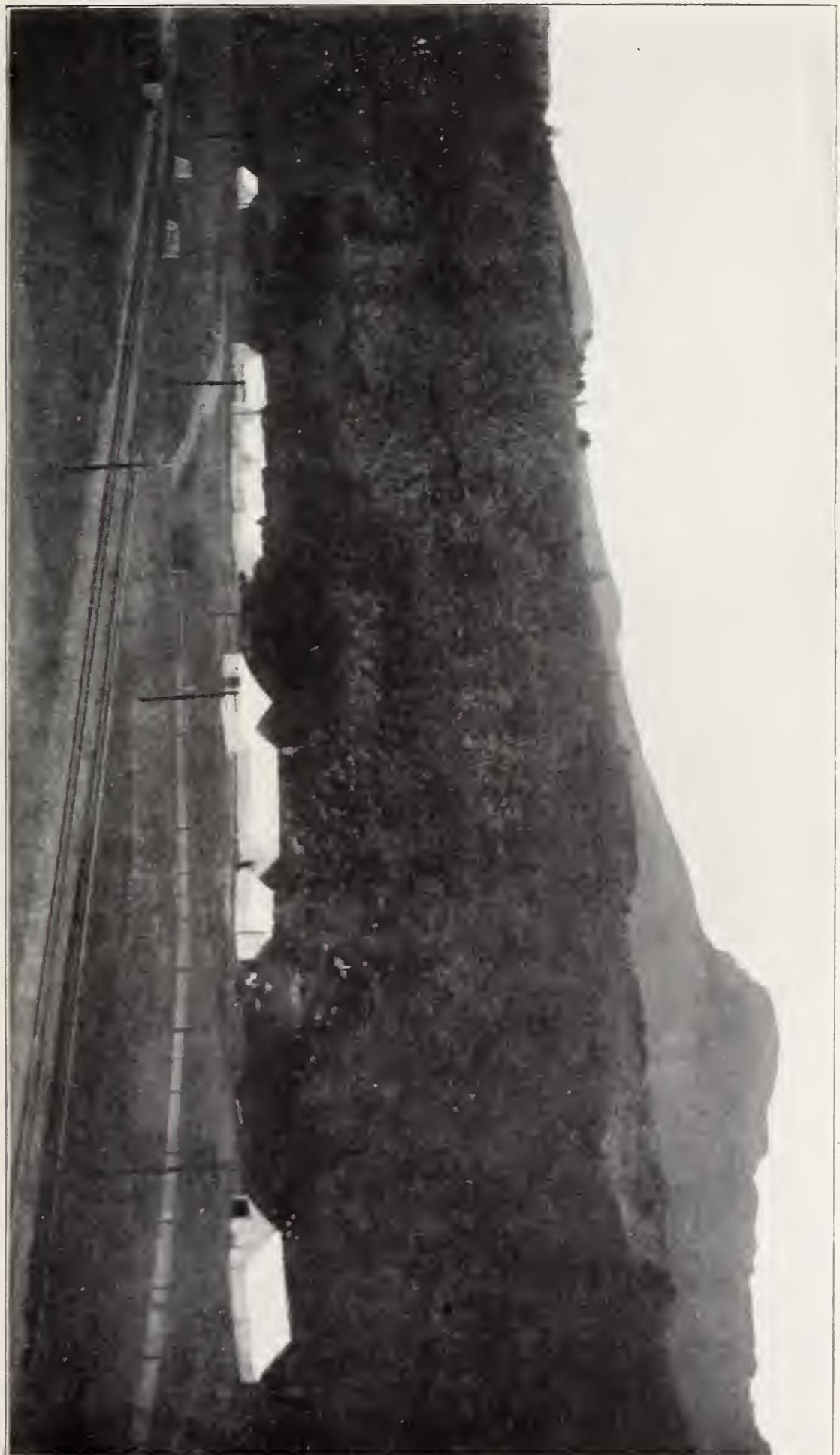
Mrs. E. M. Byers.....	President
Mrs. W. S. Ward.....	Vice-President
Mrs. J. W. Best.....	
Mrs. W. F. Robinson.....	
Mr. F. B. Gibson.....	Treasurer
Mrs. Henry Van Kleeck.....	Secretary

The average capacity of this home is about thirty, but more frequently the number is over thirty.

The expenses for the last year were approximately \$4,000.

COLORADO'S MODEL CONVICT CAMP.

Where there is no stockade nor barbed wire entanglements; no armed guards, nor punishment of any kind; ninety convicts being placed upon their honor by Warden Cleghorn. The establishment of this camp is unique in the history of Penal Institutions, and marks the dawn of a new era in Criminal Reform.



CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY OF DENVER.

Main Office, 1420 Champa Street.

James H. Pershing.....	President
J. S. Temple.....	Vice-President
Alfred Muller.....	Vice-President
Thomas E. Dolan.....	Vice-President
Mrs. S. I. George.....	Secretary
Mr. E. S. Irish.....	Treasurer
Miss Anna E. Watson.....	Registrar

During the last year 3,616 cases were assisted; 2,154 being new cases and 1,462 recurrent ones.

The sum of \$30,850.97 collected for 1908 was disbursed as follows:

Central office	\$6,312.50
Denver Orphans' Home	2,907.00
St. Vincent's Home	2,886.00
Ladies' Relief Society	2,316.00
House of the Good Shepherd	2,343.00
Tabernacle Dispensary	200.00
Children's Home Society	407.00
Jewish Relief Society	1,650.00
Visiting Nurses' Association	1,500.00
Florence Crittenton Home.....	2,283.00
Frances Willard Settlement	485.00
Colorado Humane Society	1,200.00
Working Boys Home	1,152.00
West Side Neighborhood House	1,943.00
St. Clara's Orphanage	1,113.00
North Side Neighborhood House	470.00
West Colfax Neighborhood House	150.00
South Side Reading Room	288.00
Smith-Brooks Printing Co.....	197.50
Hauling coal, Glenn Tyne Mer. Co.....	266.42
Hauling coal, Finkbeiner Coal & Transfer	628.35
Expenses of the Board	153.20
Total	\$30,850.97

CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY OF COLORADO.

3545 Raleigh Street.

MRS. W. S. RUDOLPH, Superintendent.

Walter Fairbanks	President
F. H. Morley.....	Secretary
F. W. Loveland.....	Treasurer

This Home is the oldest Protestant institution in the State for placing children, and reaches a class of children who might otherwise fall into unworthy hands. Effort is made to assist the mothers to look after their children. During the past year there has been a total of 66 cared for. \$3,897.26 was spent during the last year.

CITY TEMPLE INSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY, DENVER.

MRS. A. C. PECK, Superintendent.

Rev. A. C. Peck.....Secretary and Treasurer

The City Temple Institutional Society is now in its seventeenth year and consists of the following institutions:

Mrs. Peck's Training School for Girls, 1146-48 Broadway.

The Belle Lennox Nursery, 2949 West 37th avenue.

The Young Woman's Friendly Club, 2243 California street.

Mrs. Peck's Training School for Girls has an average of sixty-seven in attendance. It has a first class English school, a cooking school, a sewing school and teachers who devote themselves to giving instructions in all departments of good house-keeping. Music and drawing are taught to such as have aptitudes in these directions. The cost per month for tuition and board is \$12.

The Belle Lennox Nursery has an average of fifty-seven in attendance. The new Lennox hall, which will provide room for thirty-five larger boys, is now in process of construction and will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1909. There is a first class kindergarten with two teachers. The older children are sent to the Columbia public school. The cost of board and tuition is \$10 per month.

The Young Woman's Friendly Club has an average of eighty guests. It offers a temporary home for stranded young women until work can be secured for them; also, all the comforts and provisions of a permanent home for young women who receive small salaries. Laundry privileges are provided for those who desire to make use of them.

The price is graded according to the ability of the girls to pay, the maximum charge being \$3.50 per week.

This institution has for eleven years paid its own way.

A hospital with six beds and a competent nurse is maintained to care for the sick connected with the various institutions.

THE CLAYTON SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

To Be Located in Denver.

By the will of George W. Clayton, some \$2,000,000.00 was left to build an orphans' home to care for white male children between the ages of 6 and 10 years, and until they reach the age of 18 years. "A child bereft of a father" is declared an orphan within the term of the will.

Hon. Moses Hallett is executor of the will, but the title of the estate will be vested in the City of Denver after August 15, 1909, ten years after the death of Mr. Clayton.

It is expected that buildings will soon be in course of construction to carry out the provisions of the will.

COLFAX SETTLEMENT COUNCIL, JEWISH WOMEN.

2713 West Colfax.

Mrs. Adolph Ottenheimer.....	President
Mrs. G. Schlesinger.....	Secretary
Mrs. Ben Solomon.....	Treasurer

During the past year the rooms were open three nights a week for eight months, with an attendance of almost four thousand. These evenings were spent with the boys' clubs, excepting special entertainments, to which the girls were invited.

The work of this settlement is steadily on the increase.

THE COLORED ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS' HOME ASSOCIATION OF COLORADO.

City Location, Between Eighth and Ninth Aves., on Zuni Street,
Jerome Park.

MRS. CALLIE CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

Rev. J. C. C. Owens.....President
W. R. Rhodes, 2535 East Fifth Avenue.....Sec. Treas.

Executive board is undenominational.

We receive any child or aged person cautiously.

During the year twenty-five were aided, ten absolutely free,
nine partly paying.

This society was organized in 1903, and incorporated in
1905.

Average cost per child per day in 1907, \$1.30.

Suburban property, 160 acres, 16 miles northeast of Denver,
and 105 feet higher than Denver, where nature smiles.

COLORADO PRISON ASSOCIATION.

State House.

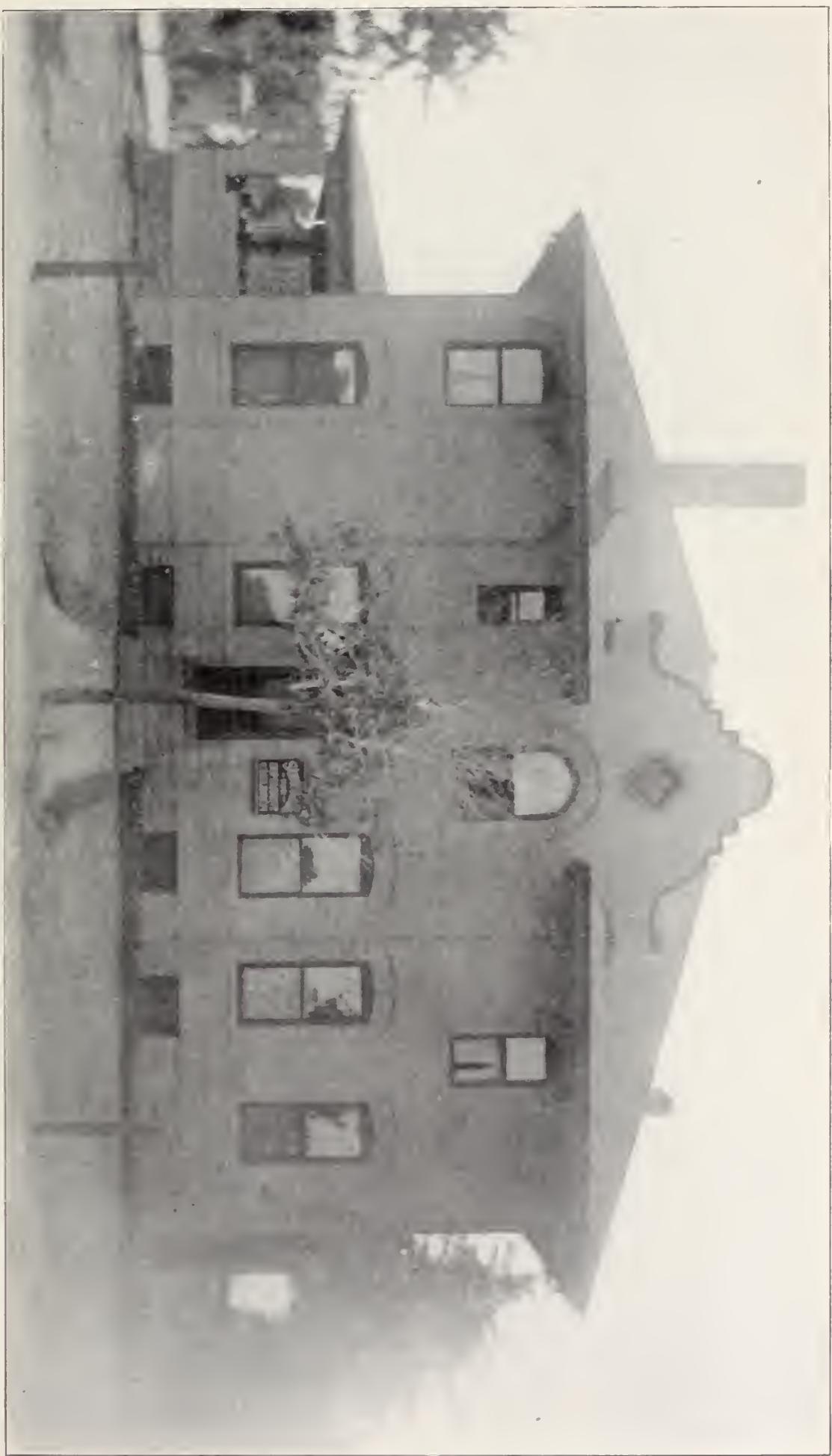
REV. W. E. COLLETT, General Secretary.

Henry V. Johnson.....President
Rev. (Miss) Nona L. Brooks.....Secretary

Approximately \$5,148.20 were expended during the last
year. Three hundred and forty-six persons were aided.

The average cost per applicant per year, including all items,
\$14.87. This is a voluntary society, incorporated under the laws
of this State, to do philanthropic work. Its first principle is
the faithful enforcement of the law. The percentage helped
during this biennial period was 118 per cent. greater than dur-
ing the biennial period ending November 30, 1906.

NEW ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, ERECTED IN 1907. NORTH VIEW. STATE HOME, DENVER.



COUNTY POOR FARM.

Denver. (Postoffice is Henderson).

WILLIAM J. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Mrs. Mary R. Skiles.....Matron
Mrs. Nora Redfield.....Housekeeper

Situated on the Platte river, 17 miles from Denver. Contains 350 acres of land—more than two hundred acres are under cultivation.

They own fifteen milch cows, with an average of about twelve giving milk. Approximately 300 chickens and eleven head of horses.

At the close of this period the population was approximately 178, twenty-six being afflicted with tuberculosis; ten adult blind are also inmates of the farm.

One thousand, two hundred bales of straw were sold in the fall of 1908. Wheat, vegetables, etc., amounting to over \$1,700. Besides this, all the vegetables that were consumed by the institution were raised on the farm.

DENVER ORPHANS' HOME ASSOCIATION.

Corner of East Colfax and Albion.

Mrs. CARRIE S. HUBBELL, Matron.

Mrs. Jean F. Webb.....President
Mrs. J. A. Eddy.....Secretary
Mrs. S. N. Wood.....Treasurer

Two hundred and ninety were cared for during the last year, 165 free and 75 partly paying.

The expenses for 1908 were approximately \$12,000.00.

The association has been in existence about twenty-seven years, and stands as a monument to the charitable people of this city.

DETENTION HOME.

2844 Downing, Denver.

MR. AND MRS. J. E. WRIGHT, Superintendents.

This school is under the control of the board of county commissioners, and receives its support direct from the county. It furnishes a shelter for many boys and girls who are sent there temporarily by the Humane Society, the County Court or the Juvenile Court.

THE FLORENCE CRITTENTON HOME.

4901 West Colfax Avenue.

MRS. HELEN C. COLTON, Superintendent.

Mr. A. M. Donaldson.....	President
Mrs. James H. Pershing.....	Corresponding Sec.
Mrs. Charles Riehle.....	Recording Sec.
Mrs. H. F. Wilkinson.....	Treasurer

During the past year ninety-one girls and women were cared for; ninety-two children, at an average monthly cost of \$8.50. This home is a shelter for "Any woman or girl in trouble."

FRANCES WILLARD SETTLEMENT.

919 Larimer Street.

Mrs. N. E. Bradbury.....	President
Mrs. E. M. Craise.....	Secretary
Mrs. Ella Butler	Treasurer

Much help is extended by this settlement, and the last twelve months has seen four thousand baskets of food distributed; 3,338 old garments; work found for 172; 415 friendly visits made; 586 bouquets sent to the sick.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

Railroad Building.

E. E. Jackson.....Superintendent
Mrs. Addie Ledrick.....Assistant Superintendent

This bureau was inaugurated by the social science department of the Woman's Club, of Denver, but the Legislature in 1907 passed a law establishing free employment agencies. There are three now in the State of Colorado, one in Denver, one in Pueblo and one in Colorado Springs, supported by the State.

HOME LEAGUE ORPHANAGE.

5050 Newton Street.

CORA E. LIND, Superintendent.

Dr. H. R. McGraw.....	President
W. W. Garwood.....	Secretary
John B. Geijsbeck.....	Director
Lieutenant Governor E. R. Harper.....	Director
George W. Wagner.....	Director

Ninety-one have been cared for during the last year; twenty-nine free and sixty-two partly paying.

The Orphanage owns property to the extent of \$20,000.

The average cost per capita per day approximately is thirty-eight cents.

THE HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS.

William H. Hover.....	President
Bishop C. S. Olmsted.....	Vice-President
Bishop H. W. Warren.....	Vice-President
Bishop N. C. Matz.....	Vice-President
Rev. Dr. W. S. Friedman.....	Vice-President
W. H. Lawrence	Secretary

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association collection days (once a year) always the first Saturday and Sunday after Thanksgiving Day.

Last year's collection enabled this association to extend the helping hand to one hundred and seventy-nine people, to the amount of three thousand days of hospital service. Nature of cases as follows:

Accidents, 15; typhoid fever, 14; appendicitis, 15; pneumonia, 14; general surgery, 59; maternity, 14.

In addition to these, thirty-five cases of suffering from miscellaneous diseases were helped.

Collections for 1908 were approximately \$6,000.

THE HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

West Cedar and Cherokee.

Sister M. St. George	President
Sister M. Victory	Secretary
Sister M. St. Euphemia	Treasurer
Mrs. Thomas F. Dolan.....	President Aid Society

During the last year, 495 inmates have been cared for, with an average population of more than 275.

The flock of the Good Shepherd is steadily increasing, and the flourishing condition is the best evidence the friends could have that their charity is well bestowed, and "bears abundant fruit."

This institution, under the charge of the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, is devoted to the reclaiming of unfortunate,

wayward girls, who find within its truly home-like walls a safe refuge from the stormy world, where so early in life they lost life's brightest charm. It is an industrial school, where the young girl is encouraged to make the best of her talents, and, forgetting the sad past, prepare for a life of honor and usefulness. Regular school hours fill half the day, and the remaining time is devoted to needlework, music, domestic science and recreation.

The majority of the pupils are placed in the home by parents or relatives, at whose option they leave the institution. Others come of their own accord. No one is refused who is a proper subject for the home. The greater the need, the warmer the welcome.

In addition to the above, there is a separate department for little orphaned or abandoned girls who are in need of the protecting care of the Sisters. The rules are modified to suit the age and requirements of the children, who, in many cases, have been sadly neglected previous to their entrance into the home.

There are at present 170 in the senior department, and 110 juniors.

The benefactors of the home are daily remembered in the grateful prayers of the entire household.

THE JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE RELIEF SOCIETY.

Edgewater. P. O. Address, 1421 Court Place, Denver.

DR. J. B. FISH, Superintendent.

Dr. Philip Hillkowitz President

Dr. C. D. Spivak Secretary

Dr. Adolph Zederbaum.....

During the year, 180 consumptives were cared for, all free, at an average daily cost approximately of ninety-two cents.

JEWISH RELIEF SOCIETY.

320 Warren Hotel.

MRS. REBA BRUCK, Superintendent.

Employment is found for those who seem unable to help themselves in this direction, and the greatest aim is to assist those seeking relief to become self-supporting.

LADIES' RELIEF SOCIETY.

West 38th Avenue and Quitman Street.

Mrs. H. L. McIntosh, Matron.

Mrs. Mary B. Skinner.....	President
Mrs. Ethel R. Gano.....	Secretary
Mrs. Laura M. Sigel.....	Treasurer

This was what was formerly known as the Old Ladies' Home, and maintains an average population of sixty-nine. Fifteen free and six partly paying.

These inmates from all classes and conditions, of different temperaments and from entirely different environments, living under one roof harmoniously, with our little friction, are well cared for. Many outings are furnished the old people, among them being free transportation by the Tramway, trips over the Denver and Northwestern Railway, an afternoon to the circus and tickets to different theaters.

MOUNT AIRY SANATORIUM.

East 12th Avenue and Clermont Street.

Mrs. May F. Courtney, Superintendent.

Dr. E. J. Courtney.....	President
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This sanatorium is a private home for nervous and mental cases, drug and alcohol addiction. It has been in successful operation for over five years. Separate houses are maintained for men and women. But little charity work is done, though exception is made in many cases, and patients are taken at a reduced rate.

MOUNT ST. VINCENT'S HOME.

West 42d Avenue and Lowell Boulevard.

Sister Ann Theresa.....	President
Sister Mary Callista.....	Secretary

This orphanage was founded in 1882 by Bishop Macheboeuf for the care and education of orphans and half orphans, ranging

in age from infancy to fifteen years. Many of the children are wholly dependent upon charity. No restrictions are made with regard to admission. They accept orphans irrespective of creed or nationality. During the past year approximately 400 children were cared for, of which 125 were free.

MYRON STRATTON HOME.

Winfield Scott Stratton died six years ago, and incorporated in his last will and testament was a bequest of many millions for the erection and maintenance of a home for the purpose of educating children born in poverty, and a home for the aged and infirm.

The filing of the petition by the attorneys for the trustees of the Myron Stratton Home, marking the first step in the formal transfer of the Stratton millions from the executors of the estate to the trustees, sets forth that the estate is now in shape to be delivered to the trustees of the home, and asks that sufficient funds be delivered to them to carry out that portion of the will which relates to the erection and maintenance of the Myron Stratton Home.

Stratton was misunderstood by a great many people. He was eccentric in some ways, but always he had a deep love for the poor, and always he was actuated by charity. The Myron Stratton Home was the great dream of his life after he had become a rich man, and he planned it out in his own mind very carefully, thereby placing a monument, in name, to his father's memory.

The Stratton estate to-day is the owner of some of the finest real estate in Denver and Colorado Springs, to say nothing of the mining property and securities which are as good as cash.

The value of the estate is placed at \$6,418,190.08 in the last report, but is probably worth pretty close to \$9,000,000. The Myron Stratton Home is, therefore, assured of a proper maintenance for all time to come.

Under the terms of the will not more than \$1,000,000 can be expended for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings, but this is ample. It is declared by men who know the real estate situation in Colorado Springs thoroughly, that the site is not likely to cost over \$200,000, leaving \$800,000 for the erection of buildings. A site in the vicinity of Stratton Park is said to be under contemplation, but it is believed that a location north of the city would be much more desirable.

The details of the plan of operation of the home have not been made public. Dr. Rice declines to discuss the matter on the ground that the plans are not in shape to be made public for the present.

It is known, however, that the feature involving the care of the children of the poor will be fully exploited. The Stratton will provides for the care of those who "by reason of old age, youth, sickness or other infirmity are unable to earn a livelihood," a provision which gives the trustees wide latitude.

The trustees will undoubtedly incorporate in the charter for the institution provisions which will empower it to take in deserving male and female children who will be cared for and educated, and that was the idea of Winfield Scott Stratton. The home will also care for the aged and infirm, but the feature will very likely be the education of poor children.

THE NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

DR. MOSES COLLINS, Superintendent.

Samuel Grabfelder, Philadelphia.....President
Alfred Muller, Denver.....Secretary

The number of patients received at this hospital during the past year was 299, all free.

The average daily cost per capita for maintenance was \$1.28.

Value of property used for corporate purposes, \$208,049.64.

Value of other property, viz.: investments, \$28,250.00.

The past year marks an epoch in the hospital's history—an epoch in which those who have been entrusted with the task of conducting the institution were able to extend its usefulness to a greater army of sufferers.

Alterations were made by adding a full third story to the old main building. A chemical and a bacteriological laboratory was installed and is proving a most valuable auxiliary in the task which the hospital is performing. The old, main building has been so changed that better accommodations were derived. On the second floor is located the infirmary ward for men. The ward has shower baths, lockers and all modern hospital conveniences. These conveniences are also in the ward on the lower floor which is equipped, in addition to the above, with a diet kitchen. The nose and throat room, formerly in the Guggenheim pavilion, is now in the main building. Through the improvements and rearrangements additional room was gained, so there is now place in the hospital for one hundred and thirty-two patients. The laundry facilities were increased and the patients are not allowed to send their laundry outside, for sanitary

reasons. All laundry work is done free of charge to the patients.

To the Jewish people of the nation this accomplishment in Denver is due. They are maintaining this enlarged institution and accept patients irrespective of creed. The purest food and the best medical attention is given, and the kindest, helping hand is extended to the poor sufferers from consumption.

ST. ANTHONY'S HOSPITAL.

Under Charge of Sisters of St. Francis.

All kind of cases are received, the institution doing a general hospital work. The interior is perfect in every detail. The surgical department is well equipped.

The nurses are sisters who receive their training at the Home Training School at Lafayette, Ind., and come to Denver thoroughly trained and competent to handle all work.

The Benevolent Protective Order of Elks have fourteen rooms elegantly fitted up by the Order. All Elks, their wives and their minor children are eligible to these rooms. Admission by letter from the Exalted Ruler, chairman of the visiting committee, or secretary of the lodge.

Something like 2,000 patients are cared for annually, and a goodly percentage entirely free.

NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

966 Galapago Street.

Mrs. Myron Jones.....	President
Mrs. Helen Dean Yetter.....	Secretary
Mrs. C. B. Van Zant.....	Treasurer

This settlement was established in 1902 and the work has steadily increased since that time.

There is an average of 200 different boys and 300 different girls each week. They commence their work on these children with the simplest problems of every-day living. During the past year employment has been found by this association for 154 people.

The North Side Neighborhood House, located at 3410 Pecos street, is controlled by the association, and is in the Italian dis-

trict. During the summer a day nursery is maintained with an average daily attendance of ten to twelve children. This house is kept open every evening, and boys and girls are encouraged to come there.

ST. CLARA'S ORPHANAGE.

West 29th Avenue and Newton Street.

Sister M. Donata President
Sister M. Casimira Secretary

The orphanage had a population of about two hundred all during the past year.

For the past eighteen years this orphanage has been located at Tenth and Champa, and every effort has been made to secure better quarters. Mrs. C. H. Bunte, president of the institution, has labored tirelessly for the new \$200,000.00 building, which will be completed and ready for occupancy early in 1909. It is located at West 29th avenue and Newton street, and is built on the latest, approved, modern plan, fire proof, and will be completely equipped.

The new building will have a manual training department for the boys, and sewing and cooking quarters for the girls. Twenty-five acres of surrounding land will be used for raising vegetables.

ST LUKE'S HOSPITAL.

East Nineteenth Avenue and Pearl Street.

Mrs. OCA CUSHMAN, Superintendent.

Miss Morris Directress of Nurses
J. M. Walker Secretary

During the past year this hospital cared for 1,509 full pay patients; 166 partly paying and 56 free.

Value of real estate, hospital and grounds, \$171,761.31.

The hospital maintains its usual high standard of efficiency.

THE SWEDISH-AMERICAN SANATORIUM ASSOCIATION.
(Bethesda Sanatorium.)
Edgewater, Colorado.

REV. G. W. LEUFSTEDT, Superintendent.

Rev. C. A. Nelson.....President
Dr. O. S. Vinland.....Secretary
Mr. C. Oberg.....Treasurer

During the past year this association cared for thirty-nine persons; twenty of these were full paying, nine partly and ten free.

The average daily cost per person was \$1.00.

Value of property owned and occupied for corporate purposes, \$9,000.00.

The Bethesda Sanatorium is located one mile west from the end of the Twenty-ninth avenue car line. It is open both summer and winter.

The sanatorium is supported mainly by the Swedish Lutheran and Swedish Mission Covenant denomination of America; also by subscriptions from people in general and from patients who are able to pay.

In regard to the patients, it is non-sectarian; any respectable white person is admitted. The average cost for keeping a person is \$7.00 per week, yet only \$6.00 per week is charged. Some pay only half, which is \$3.00 a week, others are entirely free.

THE TABERNACLE FREE DISPENSARY.

Corner Lawrence and Twentieth Streets.

Dr. G. S. Peck.....Chief of Staff
Rev. Thomas A. Uzzell.....Treasurer

During the past year 3,972 prescriptions were given, 1,392 surgical dressings, 276 surgical operations were performed and 408 visits were made.

THE VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION.

1430 Glenarm Street.

Dr. Eleanor Lawney, 1654 Grant avenue.....	President
Edith F. Head.....	Secretary
Mrs. Thomas F. Keely.....	Treasurer

The staff is smaller than at this time two years ago, while the number of visits have increased by about fourteen hundred. The total expenditure for the last year is approximately \$4,000.

THE VISITING SOCIETY FOR AGED POOR.

Mrs. James Williams, 1456 Vine street.....	President
Mrs. John Good.....	First Vice-President
Mrs. Fred Sigel.....	Second Vice-President
Mrs. A. C. Cass.....	Third Vice-President
Mrs. L. M. Goddard.....	Recording Secretary
Mrs. Robert Speer.....	Treasurer
Mrs. Robert T. Cassell.....	Corresponding Secretary
Mrs. James C. Burger.....	Membership Committee

This society was organized for the purpose of giving aid to the aged poor in their own homes. At the close of year 1908 they were looking after almost three hundred old people who could not work and who will never again be able to work.

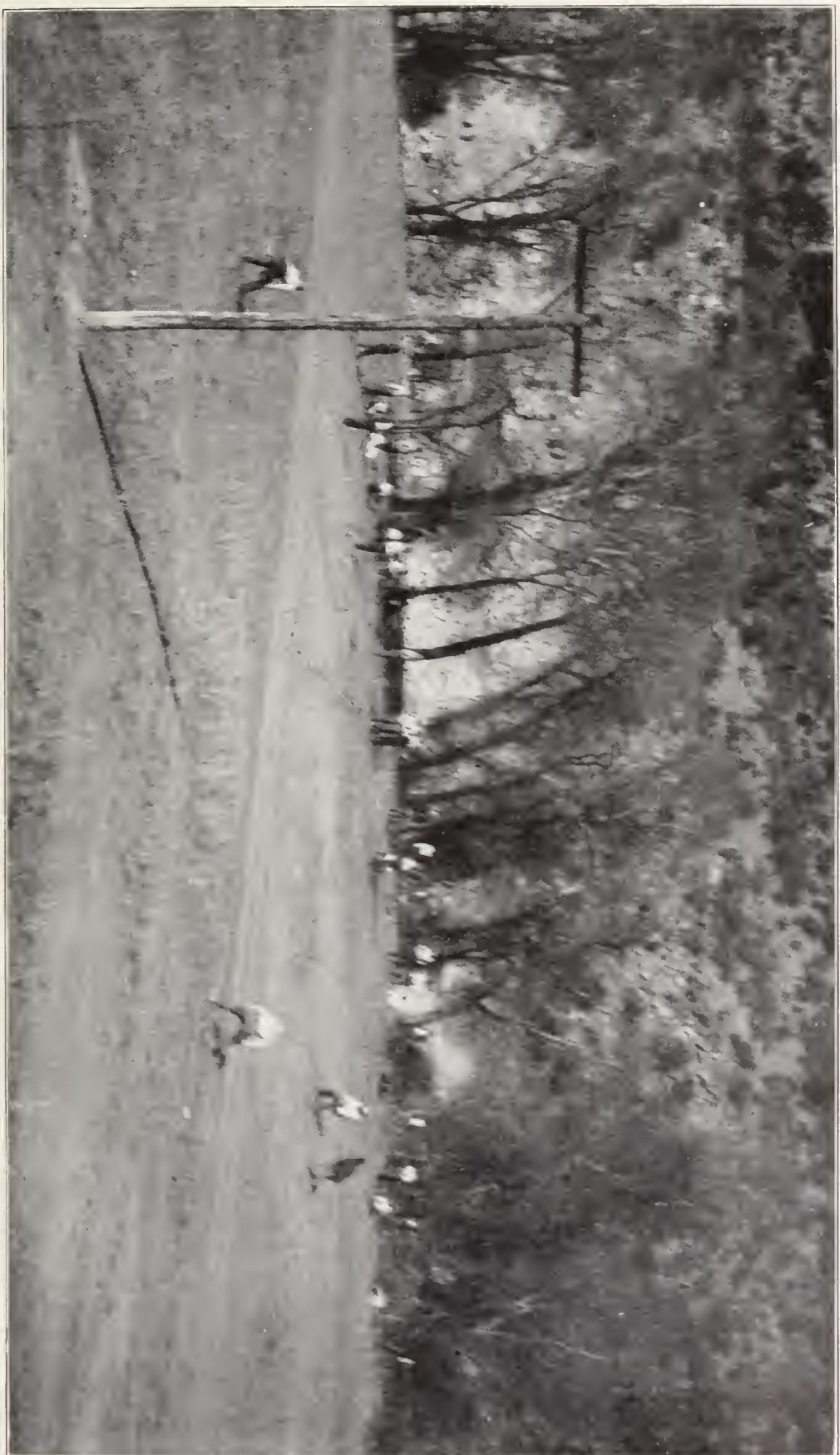
EL PASO COUNTY.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

OFFICERS.

Irving W. Bonbright.....	President
Dr. H. W. Hoagland.....	Vice-President
Clarence P. Dodge.....	Second Vice-President
Charles B. Hall.....	Secretary
Francis D. Pastorius.....	Treasurer
Norman D. Wanless.....	Assistant Treasurer

During the past year 841 persons have applied for help, 784 being first applications.



PRISONERS EMPLOYED ON THE ROAD NEAR STARKVILLE, ENGAGED IN A GAME OF BASE BALL, ON THE OCCASION OF A VISIT FROM WARDEN CLEGHORN.

Permanent work was found for some and others were given temporary work to ascertain if they were willing to work.

1,737 visits were made and \$3,141.83 spent by the society.

UNION PRINTERS' HOME.

Colorado Springs.

CHARLES DEACON, Superintendent.

James M. Lynch, Indianapolis, President
Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs, . . . Vice-President
J. W. Bramwood, Indianapolis, Secretary and Treasurer

Maintained by the International Typographical Union for aged or distressed members.

At the present time they have 242 in the home. The average daily per capita is \$1.45.

Value of property, \$113,251.65.

COLORADO CONFERENCE DEACONESS' HOSPITAL.

915 East Huerfano Street, Colorado Springs.

CLARA B. KEYHOE, Superintendent.

During the past two years they have cared for 477 patients, of whom 23 were free, and partly paying, 42.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN RESCUE AND PROTECTIVE LEAGUE.

539 West Dale Street, Colorado Springs.

Rev. J. W. King, Greeley, President
Florence G. Lee, Colorado Springs, Secretary-Treasurer
Rev. Wm. H. Lee, Colorado Springs, . . . Superintendent
Miss Luta Zieger, Pueblo, Matron

The purpose of this league is as follows:

The rescuing of unfortunate and outcast women by and through the establishment and maintenance of rescue homes, where they may be cared for, taught and trained in the ways of

righteousness, and where the Gospel may be preached to them, and, as far as possible, to protect the purity and honor of womanhood.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

Colorado Springs.

SISTER M. KUNIGWONDA, Superintendent.

Under the charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

During the past year they cared for 1,020 patients—180 free and 123 partly paying.

Twenty-five of the St. Francis sisters compose the hospital force.

WING SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.

Colorado Springs.

MRS. M. KINNEY, Superintendent.

Mrs. Sarah S. Jenks, Colorado Springs.....President

Mrs. A. Fisher.....Secretary

Mrs. Benjamin.....Treasurer

Nineteen were aided during the past year, seven free and four partly paying.

General hospital, on liberal, charitable lines.

FREMONT COUNTY.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF FLORENCE.

Florence, Colorado.

H. M. Pingree.....President

Miss Susie Blackmer.....Secretary and Treasurer

During the last year the society has expended \$225.00 for charity.

THE CANON INFIRMARY.

Canon City.

DR. HART GOODLOE, Superintendent and Owner.
Private institution and but recently organized.

GARFIELD COUNTY.

GARFIELD COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

FRANK HAYES, Superintendent.
James Brennen, Grand Valley, Colorado.... President
John Ware.....Secretary
James McFeeTreasurer

This society has aided during the year past, sixty-four persons, two of these were partly paying.

Average daily cost per capita, 66 2-3c.

THE GLENWOOD SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

Glenwood Springs.

W. F. Berry, M. D.....Superintendent
E. M. Phelps, M. D.....Assistant Superintendent
E. A. Berry.....Business Manager

Mr. E. A. Berry reports that the institution is a private business venture. Does not ask or receive contributions.

LAKE COUNTY.

COUNTY HOSPITAL AND COUNTY HOUSE.

Leadville.

Mrs. Liston, Superintendent.

This is under the control of the county commissioners.

The building is mostly frame, situated on a half block of patients. The building is steam heated and lighted with gas. Their general average is about thirty-five per month. There is one feeble-minded woman about twenty-seven years of age.

THE NEW ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

206 East Seventh Street, Leadville.

KATHERINE BYRNE, Superintendent.

Dr. A. J. McDonald.....President
Dr. Sol. G. Kahn.....Secretary and Treasurer

During the past year this hospital has cared for two hundred persons, of whom fifty were free and seventy-five partly paying.

MORGAN COUNTY.

THE EBEN-EZER MERCY INSTITUTE.

Brush, Colorado.

REV. J. MADSEN, Superintendent.

Rev. G. B. Christiansen, Audubon, Iowa.....President
Rev. J. Madsen, Brush, Colorado.....Secretary
Mr. H. C. Kjeldgard.....Treasurer

This institution has cared for forty-eight persons during the last year, thirteen of whom were free and five were partly paying.

Value of property owned is \$18,000.00.

This is an institution where consumptives of limited means can find a home and care.

In September, 1907, a new and commodious building was completed and equipped.

They can accommodate twenty-four patients.

The institute is located on a tract of thirty-five acres, one mile from the Brush depot.

PITKIN COUNTY.

THE CITIZENS' HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.

Aspen, Colorado.

MISS MARY WASHBURN, Superintendent.

H. A. Wilcox	President
C. F. Brown	Secretary
Joseph Hicks	Treasurer

This hospital is supported by monthly subscriptions from miners and other citizens.

PUEBLO COUNTY.

McCLELLAND ORPHANAGE ASSOCIATION.

Pueblo, Colorado.

ANNA BURGESS, Superintendent.

W. L. Hartman.....	President
J. J. Lace.....	Secretary
C. B. Crawford.....	Treasurer

During the year this institution has cared for one hundred children; of this number, eighteen were free, and twenty-three partly paying.

Value of property used for corporate purposes, \$40,000.

Value of real estate in lots, \$10,000.

This orphanage is managed by the Deaconess', an order in the Methodist Episcopal Church, who do charitable work.

WOODCROFT HOSPITAL.

Pueblo, Colorado.

HUBERT WORK, M. D., Superintendent.

Woodcroft Hospital and Retreat. This is a private hospital, treating principally nervous disorders and mentally deficient children.

Value of property, \$60,000.00.

PUEBLO COUNTY HOSPITAL AND POOR FARM.

Pueblo, Colorado.

FLETCHER WOOLSEY, Superintendent.

During the past year this hospital has cared for 238 persons.

PUEBLO COLORED ORPHANAGE AND OLD FOLKS' HOME

306 East First Street, Pueblo, Colorado.

LUCILE A. HARGROVE, Superintendent.

SUSIE STARKEY, Matron.

Rev. J. C. C. Owens.....	President
Mrs. Edith B. Settles.....	Secretary
Dr. S. P. Douglas.....	Treasurer

Number of persons cared for during year was forty-two. Of these, seven were free and eleven partly paying.

Bills Recommended

The establishment of a State home for mental defectives is a work which has been taken up especially by Mrs. James Williams, 1456 Vine street, one of the members of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and endorsed by the entire board. The bill providing for this home has been introduced in the Seventeenth General Assembly as Senate Bill No. 48, and House Bill No. 98.

Perhaps no proposed legislative measure has ever received stronger endorsements than has this bill. The need of such a home is recognized by philanthropic workers all over the State, and they have given to the movement their unqualified approval.

The bill proposes to establish a home for the care and treatment of mental defectives, who should not properly be kept at the State Asylum for the Insane at Pueblo. It is in no sense an effort to establish a second asylum, but aims to provide an entirely independent institution to meet a special need. Several classes of defectives would be cared for at the home; children, epileptics and others who are dwarfed mentally, but who, under proper treatment, combined with a wholesome environment, might be developed and cured.

The idea is to locate the home on a site convenient to market, and secure from the State not less than 300 acres of State land.

Cottages would be built, accommodating 50 to 100 patients each; a school would be maintained, the teachers being paid from the public school fund; and the farm would offer opportunity for the growing of market produce, which would contribute to the maintenance of the home and also furnish the inmates with healthful employment.

The bill carries an appropriation of \$150,000, to be used in erecting and for the equipment of the cottages and starting the work; after which it is believed the home would be almost self-sustaining.

At present there is no place in the State where the mentally deficient, whom Mrs. James Williams desires to reach, may be cared for. The different counties are caring for their own feeble-minded in various ways. In most instances they are paying for their board at private sanitariums.

Following is a list of those who have endorsed the bill, together with a statement showing how much is expended by the different counties for the care of their feeble-minded, together with other information relating to their care:

By the board of county commissioners of the various counties.

By the county superintendents of schools.

By the principals of the various public schools throughout the State.

By the heads of the charitable and penal institutions throughout the State.

By the various Woman's clubs affiliated with the Federation of Women's Clubs.

By the Woman's Democratic Legislative Committee.

By the Legislative Committee of the Colorado Federation of Women's Clubs.

By all the leading physicians.

By individuals without number.

By the Social Union.

By those interested in the work of the Juvenile Court.

Feeble-minded now cared for by individual counties—

7-12 counties reporting	\$1
5-12 not reporting, estimated	65
	146

Amount actually paid out, as reported by counties, the same proportion reporting	\$63,000.00
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5-12 not reporting, estimated	45,000.00
	108,000.00

Total	225
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Insane now cared for by individual counties, outside of State Insane Asylum	50
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A conservative estimate of this number (225) who are eligible to an institution for feeble-minded	70
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Feeble-minded now in Insane Asylum who should be in an institution of this sort, low estimate.....	70
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(This would leave considerable room in the Insane Asylum.)
Feeble-minded reported by superintendents of schools—

1-3 reporting	30
2-3 estimated	60
	90

Grand total	356
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The following is the text of the bill:

A BILL

For an Act to Establish a State Home for Mental Defectives, and Making an Appropriation Therefor.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. There is hereby established a State Home for Mental Defectives for the treatment and cure of such persons as may from any cause be mentally defective, but not insane.

Sec. 2. The management of the said State Home for Mental Defectives shall be under the supervision of a board of three commissioners, who shall have full control thereof, as hereinafter provided. The board of commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, and no more than one of said commissioners shall be appointed from the same judicial district; the commissioners first appointed shall hold, one for the term of six years, one for the term of four years, and one for the term of two years, and afterwards each commissioner shall be appointed for the term of six years, so that one commissioner shall be appointed each two years hereafter.

The commissioners shall not receive any salary; they shall hold regular meetings at the State home each quarter for the transaction of the business of the State home, and shall receive their expenses necessarily incurred in and about the transaction of the business of said State home.

The board of commissioners shall prescribe and publish such rules for the management of the affairs of the State Home for Mental Defectives and its inmates as experience and observation shall prove beneficial.

Sec. 3. The commissioners shall appoint a superintendent, who shall hold office during their pleasure, and who shall be a physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college, of at least ten (10) years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, and with at least three (3) years' actual experience in a hospital for the treatment of those mentally defective.

The superintendent shall reside at the asylum, and shall give his entire time and attention to the discharge of his official duties, and shall receive such compensation as shall be fixed by the commissioners, not to exceed the sum of three thousand (\$3,000) dollars per annum and maintenance. He shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand (\$5,000) dollars, conditioned for the honest and faithful discharge and performance of his duties, said bond to be approved by the commissioners. The commissioners may further provide for such assistants and employes as may be necessary, and they shall prescribe their duties and fix their respective compensations. All such assistants and employes shall be selected and appointed by the superintendent, subject to the approval of the commissioners, and shall hold their positions subject to such rules and regulations as the commissioners may prescribe.

Sec. 4. The superintendent and board of commissioners shall make a report to the Governor and State Board of Charities and Correction on or before the first day of December in each and every year, showing the conditions of the State home financially; the number, age, sex, occupation, residence, treatment and state of recovery, of all persons admitted from the opening of the State home or from the date of the last report, together with such other facts and suggestions as from experience and observation may

be deemed of necessity to the public. The Governor shall cause said reports to be published, and he shall present them to the next General Assembly.

Sec. 5. It is hereby made the duty of the Governor to appoint the board of commissioners of the State Home for Mental Defectives immediately upon the passage of this act, and it shall thereupon become the duty of said commissioners to appoint a superintendent and select a site for said State home at or near the city and county of Denver, such site to be not less than three hundred (300) acres. The site shall be susceptible of irrigation, and not too remote from good water of sufficient quality and quantity to furnish a supply for all necessary uses. As soon as the site shall be selected and title made to the State, the superintendent shall cause proper designs and plans of the grounds and buildings to be made, and shall proceed to lease or construct temporary buildings, which shall be open for use as speedily as practicable; Provided, however, That the site for said State home shall not be paid for out of any of the funds appropriated for the establishment of said State home. The commissioners are hereby authorized to receive gifts of land or money for the use and benefit of the State in reference to the site of said State home.

Sec. 6. Courts which now have authority to commit persons to the State Insane Asylum are by this act authorized and empowered to determine whether or not any such person shall be committed to the State Insane Asylum or to the State Home for Mental Defectives, and shall make their order of commitment in accordance with the findings of the condition of each individual person; and, in addition to the order of commitment, the judge of the court committing a person to the said State Home for Mental Defectives shall issue a certificate, under the seal of the court, showing the name, age, sex, nativity and occupation of the person so committed, and further showing the place of residence of such person, how long such person has resided in Colorado, the place of residence of such person next before coming to Colorado, the name of the person making the petition for commitment, the names of the witnesses examined upon the trial of such person for insanity, and the names of the jurors before whom such person was tried; and if the person so committed is a poor or indigent person, and it affirmatively appears upon the face of said certificate or otherwise that the person so committed had not, prior to such commitment, acquired a legal residence in the State, then it shall be the duty of the commission of lunacy, or board of commissioners, by and with the consent of the Governor, to return such insane or mentally defective person, either before or after his admission to the Insane Asylum or State Home for Mental Defectives, to the country or state to which he belongs or in which he resided prior to coming to Colorado, and for this purpose the said commission may expend so much of the money appropriated for the care of the insane as may be necessary.

Sec. 7. That on and after the passage of this act all buildings to be erected shall be of moderate size, on the "cottage plan." Each building shall be designed to accommodate not less than fifty (50) patients, and not more than one hundred (100) patients. Patients in the State Home for Mental Defectives shall be classified and assigned by the superintendent to the proper cottages to be erected.

Sec. 8. The salaries of the superintendent, all officers and employes of the State home, and all bills incurred in respect thereto, authorized by law, shall be audited by the State Auditor quarterly, and warrants therefor drawn upon the State Treasurer, to be paid out of the funds appropriated for the said State home.

Sec. 9. In order to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, for the construction and equipment of said State Home for Mental Defectives, and for the purchase of improvements upon the land to be selected as a site for said State home, for the biennial period of 1909 and 1910, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand (\$150,000) dollars; and the auditor of the State is hereby authorized to draw warrants for the same from time to time upon the vouchers of said board of commissioners.

Sec. 10. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A BILL

For

An Act To Amend An Act Entitled "An Act To Amend An Act Entitled 'An Act In Relation To Convicts Confined In the Penitentiary of This State, and To Provide Better Discipline Therein' Approved April 11, 1891."

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That section 1 of "An act in relation to convicts confined in the Penitentiary of this State and to provide better discipline therein," approved April 11, 1891, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. Ten days prior to the day on which any convict now confined, or that may hereafter be confined in the Penitentiary of this State, shall be entitled to his discharge from said Penitentiary, either finally, or on parole, the warden thereof, or any person acting for him as such officer, shall give such convict a ticket of leave therefrom, which ticket of leave shall entitle him to depart from said prison. The warden shall

at the same time furnish such convict with five dollars, a suit of clothes, as now provided by law in the case of the discharge of a convict from the Penitentiary, and a non-transferable railroad ticket, at the expense of the State, from the place at which such Penitentiary is located to the railroad station which is at or nearest to the county seat of the county in which the crime shall have been committed for which such convict is then undergoing sentence in said Penitentiary, but without the county in which said Penitentiary is located, unless the convict was sentenced for a crime committed in the last aforesaid county. The warden shall endorse on the back of such railroad ticket the name of the person for whom it was furnished, and also the words "Furnished by the State." It shall not be lawful for such convict to sell or transfer such ticket, nor for any person to use the same, except the person for whom it is furnished; Provided, That such convict, if he so desire, may receive from the warden five dollars, in lieu of said railroad ticket, if the distance which such ticket would carry him should exceed ninety miles, so that he shall then have from the warden ten dollars and no railroad ticket.

A BILL

For an Act Concerning Paroled Prisoners Transferred to the State Penitentiary from the State Reformatory.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That from and after the passage and approval of this act all prisoners paroled from the State Penitentiary, which said prisoner had been transferred to the Penitentiary from the State Reformatory, shall be subject to and governed by the parole laws of the State Penitentiary.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed; Provided, That nothing in this act shall be held to apply to or in any manner affect any prisoner heretofore paroled or on parole at the time of the passage of this act.

Sec. 3. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

A BILL

For an Act Providing for the Working of the Convicts in the Colorado State Penitentiary and Providing for the Allowance of Additional Good Time in Certain Cases.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That from and after the passage and approval of this act all prisoners in the Colorado State Penitentiary who

are now or who may hereafter be employed as "trusties" shall in addition to the deductions of time now allowed by law for good conduct, be entitled to such additional good time as is now prescribed or may hereafter be prescribed by the board of Penitentiary Commissioners' Rules with reference to convicts employed on the public work as mentioned and described in an act entitled "An act providing for the working of the convicts in the Colorado State Penitentiary upon the public roads and highways within any county and upon the streets and alleys within the cities and incorporated towns located in the State of Colorado," approved April 11, 1905. The allowance of said time for good behaviour shall be subject to all the conditions now imposed by law with reference to the allowance of good time to convicts working on the public work mentioned in the act above named.

Sec. 2. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

AN ACT

Defining the Powers and Duties of Local Health Officers and Boards of Health in the Matter of the Protection of the People of the State of Colorado from the Disease Known as Tuberculosis.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. (Reports by Physicians and Others). Tuberculosis is hereby declared to be an infectious and communicable disease, dangerous to the public health. It shall be the duty of every physician in the State of Colorado to report in writing, on a form to be furnished as hereinafter provided, the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and address, of every person known by said physician to have tuberculosis, to the health officer of the city, town or village in which said person resides, within twenty-four hours after such fact comes to the knowledge of said physician. It shall also be the duty of the chief officer having charge for the time being of any hospital, dispensary, asylum or other similar private or public institution in said State of Colorado to report in like manner the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed, if known, and previous address of every patient having tuberculosis who comes into his care or under his observation, within twenty-four hours thereafter.

Sec. 2. (Examination of Sputum). It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village, when so requested by any physician, or by authorities of any hospital or dispensary, to make or cause to be made a microscopical examination of the sputum forwarded to him as that of a person having symptoms

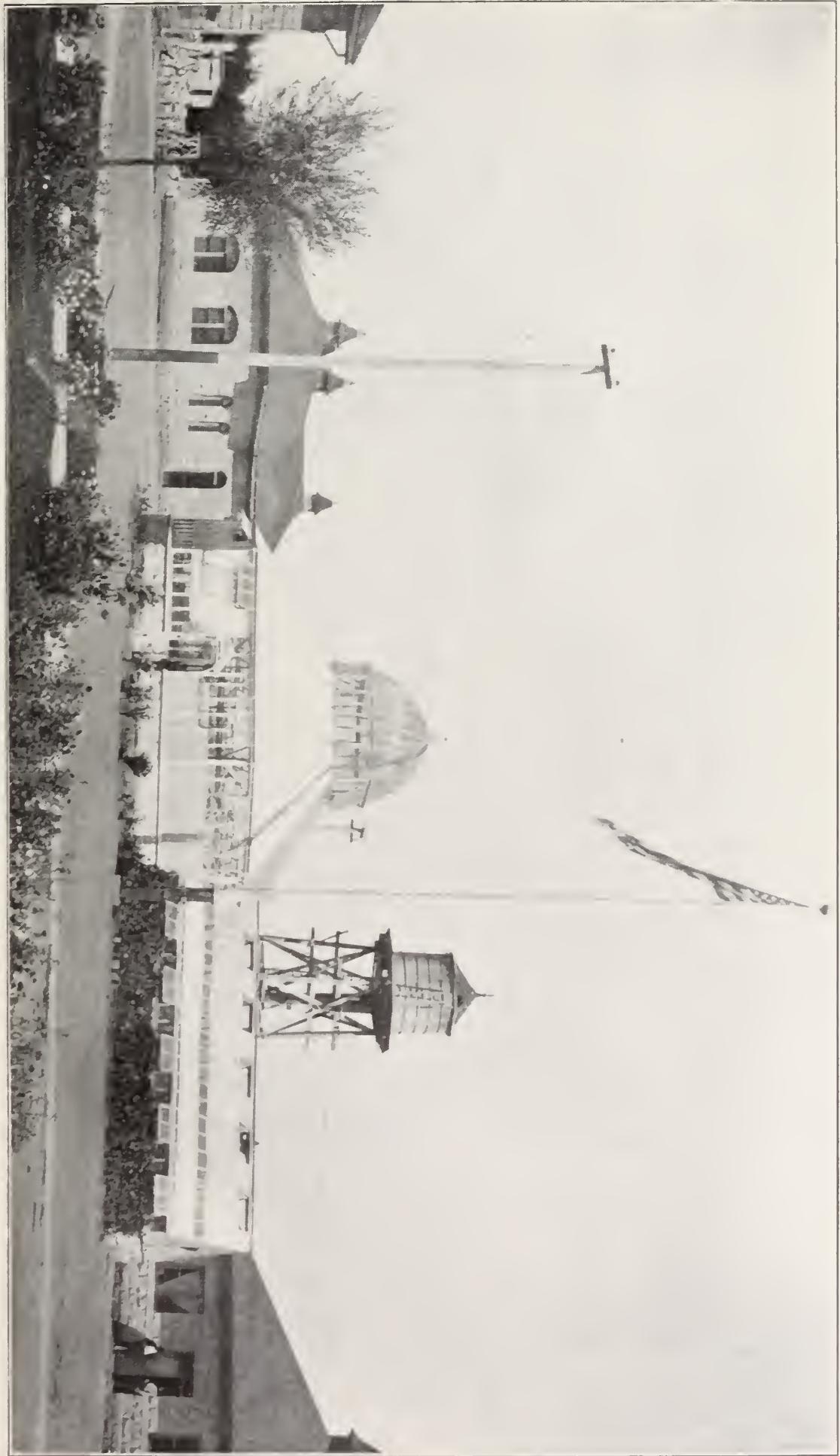
of tuberculosis, which shall be forwarded to such officer accompanied by a blank giving name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, and address of the person whose sputum it is. It shall be the duty of said health officer promptly to make a report of the results of such examination, free of charge, to the physician or person upon whose application the same is made.

Sec. 3. (Protection of Records). It shall be the duty of every health officer of a city, town or village to cause all reports made in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, and also all results of examinations, showing the presence of the bacilli of tuberculosis, made in accordance with the provisions of the second section of this act, to be recorded in a register, of which he shall be the custodian. Such register shall not be open to inspection by any person other than the health authorities of the State and of the said city, town or village, and said health authorities shall not permit any such report or record to be divulged so as to disclose the identity of the person to whom it relates, except as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. (Disinfection of Premises). In case of the vacation of any apartment or premises by the death or removal therefrom of a person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, or if there be no such physician, or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, occupant, or other person having charge of the said apartments or premises, to notify the health officer of the city, town or village, of said death or removal within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartments or premises so vacated shall not again be occupied until duly disinfected, cleansed or renovated as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 5. (Health Officer to Direct Disinfection, Cleansing or Renovation). When notified of the vacation of any apartments or premises as provided in section four hereof, the local health officer or one of his assistants or deputies, shall within twenty-four hours thereafter visit said apartments or premises and shall order and direct that, except for purposes of cleansing or disinfection, no infected article shall be removed therefrom until properly and suitably cleansed or disinfected, and said health officer shall determine the manner in which such apartments or premises shall be disinfected, cleansed or renovated in order that they may be rendered safe and suitable for occupancy. If the health authorities determine that disinfection is sufficient to render them safe and suitable for occupancy, such apartments or premises, together with all infected articles therein, shall immediately be disinfected by the health authorities at public expense, or, if the owner prefers, by the owner at his expense, to the satisfaction of the health authorities. Should the health authorities determine that such apartments or premises are in

DINING ROOM AND GREENHOUSE—SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME, MONTE VISTA.



need of thorough cleansing and renovation, a notice in writing to this effect shall be served upon the owner or agent of said apartments or premises, and said owner or agent shall thereupon proceed to the cleansing or renovating of such apartments or premises in accordance with the instruction of the health authorities, and such cleansing and renovation shall be done at the expense of the said owner or agent.

Sec. 6. (Prohibiting Occupancy Until Order of Health Officer is Complied With). In case the orders or directions of the local health officer requiring the disinfection, cleansing or renovation of any apartments or premises or any articles therein as hereinbefore provided, shall not be complied with within forty-eight hours after such orders or directions shall be given, the health officer may cause a placard in words and form substantially as follows to be placed upon the door of the infected apartments or premises:

"Tuberculosis is a communicable disease. These apartments have been occupied by a consumptive and may be infected. They must not be occupied until the order of the health officer directing their disinfection or renovation has been complied with. This notice must not be removed under the penalty of the law except by the health officer or other duly authorized official."

Sec. 7. (Prohibiting Carelessness of a Person Having Tuberculosis). Any person having tuberculosis who shall dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion so as to cause offense or danger to any other person or persons occupying the same room or apartment, house, or part of a house, shall on complaint of any person or persons subjected to such offense or danger, be deemed guilty of a nuisance, and any persons subjected to such a nuisance may make complaint in person or writing to the health officer of any city, town or village where the nuisance complained of is committed. And it shall be the duty of the local health officer receiving such complaint to investigate, and if it appears that the nuisance complained of is such as to cause offense or danger to any person occupying the same room, apartment, house or part of a house, he shall serve a notice upon the person so complained of, reciting the alleged cause of offense or danger and requiring him to dispose of his sputum, saliva or other bodily secretion or excretion in such a manner as to remove all reasonable cause of offense or danger. Any person failing or refusing to comply with orders or regulations of the local health officer of any city, town or village, requiring him to cease to commit such nuisance, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than ten dollars.

Sec. 8. (Protection of Patient's Family). It shall be the duty of a physician attending a patient having tuberculosis to take all proper precautions and to give proper instructions to provide for the safety of all individuals occupying the same

house or apartment, and if no physician be attending such patient this duty shall devolve upon the local health officer, and all duties imposed upon physicians by any sections of this act shall be performed by the local health officer in all cases of tuberculosis not attended by a physician, or when the physician fails to perform the duties herein specified, and shall so report.

Sec. 9. (Providing that the Physicians Shall Make a Complete Statement of Procedure and Precautions on a Blank to be Furnished by the Health Officer, et cetera). It shall be the duty of the local health officer to transmit to a physician reporting a case of tuberculosis as provided in section one of this act, a printed statement and report, in a form approved by the State Commissioner of Health, naming such procedures and precautions as in the opinion of the said commissioner are necessary or desirable to be taken on the premises of a tuberculosis patient. It shall be the duty of the local health authorities to print and keep on hand an ample supply of such statements and reports and to furnish the same in sufficient numbers to all local physicians. Upon receipt of such statement and report the physician shall either carry into effect all such procedures and precautions as are therein prescribed, and shall thereupon sign and date the same and return it to the local health officer without delay, or, if such attending physician be unwilling or unable to carry into effect the procedures and precautions specified, he shall so state upon this report and immediately return the same to the local health officer and the duties therein prescribed shall thereupon devolve upon said local health officer, who shall receive the fee hereinafter provided as payment of the services of the physician if he comply with the duties herein prescribed. Upon receipt of this statement and report the local health officer shall carefully examine the same, and if satisfied that the attending physician has taken all necessary and desirable precautions to insure the safety of all persons living in the apartments or premises occupied by the person having tuberculosis, the said local health officer shall issue an order upon the treasurer of the city, town or village in favor of the attending physician for the sum of one dollar, thereupon to be paid out of a fund which shall be provided by said city, town or village. If the precautions taken or instructions given by the attending physician are, in the opinion of the local health officer, not such as will remove all reasonable danger or probability of danger to the persons occupying the said house or apartments or premises the local health officer shall return to the attending physician the report with a letter specifying the additional precautions or instructions which the health officer shall require him to take or give; and the said attending physician shall immediately take the additional precautions and give the additional instructions specified and shall record and return the same on the original report to the local health officer. It shall further be the duty of the local health

officer to transmit to the physician reporting any case of tuberculosis a printed requisition, in a form approved by the State Commissioner of Health, and printed by the local health authorities and issued in sufficient number to supply local physicians. Upon this requisition blank shall be named the materials kept on hand by the local health officer for the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis and it shall be the duty of the local health officer to supply such materials as may be specified in such requisition. Any person may return a duly signed requisition to the local health officer for such of the specified materials and in such amount as he may deem necessary to aid him in preventing the spread of the disease, and all local health officers shall honor, as far as possible, a requisition signed by the attending physician in such case. It shall be the duty of every local health officer to transmit to every physician reporting any case of tuberculosis, or to the person reported as suffering from this disease, provided the latter has no attending physician, a circular of information approved by the State Commissioner of Health and which shall be provided in sufficient quantity by the local health authorities. This circular of information shall inform the consumptive of the best methods of treatment of his disease and of the precautions necessary to avoid transmitting the disease to others.

Sec. 10. (Penalty for Failure of Physician to Perform Duties or for Making False Reports). Any physician or person practicing as a physician who shall knowingly report as affected with tuberculosis any person who is not so affected, or who shall wilfully make any false statement concerning the name, age, sex, color, occupation, place where last employed if known, or address of any person reported as affected with tuberculosis, or who shall certify falsely as to any of the precautions taken to prevent the spread of infection, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 11. (Reporting Recovery of Patient). Upon the recovery of any person having tuberculosis, it shall be the duty of the attending physician to make a report of this fact to the local health officer, who shall record the same in the records of his office, and shall relieve said person from further liability to any requirements imposed by this act.

Sec. 12. (General Penalty). Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished, except as herein otherwise provided, by a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 13. All acts and parts of acts contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

A BILL

For an Act to Compel Any Corporation or Organization Bringing a Dependent Child Into the State of Colorado to File a Bond for the Care and Protection of Such Child.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That any corporation, organization or association of persons bringing into the State of Colorado a dependent child, shall, within thirty days after the arrival of such child within the limits of the State, file with the Secretary of State a bond in the sum of five hundred dollars (\$500) for the care and protection of such child, said bond to be approved by the State Board of Charities and Correction and to be forfeited if such child becomes a public charge during his or her minority.

Sec. 2. That any corporation, organization or association which shall fail to file said bond within thirty days after the arrival of such child within the limits of the State shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100).

A BILL

For an Act in Relation to Girls and Boys Paroled or Discharged From the State Industrial Schools.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That the Governor of the State of Colorado is hereby authorized to appoint some suitable man or woman as a State agent who shall have general supervision over girls and boys who have been paroled or discharged from the State Industrial Schools, and the salary of such agent shall be twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) per annum, payable monthly as the salary of other State officers, together with his or her expenses necessarily incurred in the performance of the duties of such office.

Sec. 2. Said agent shall be appointed immediately upon the passage of this act and shall serve, at the pleasure of the Governor, for a term of two years; it shall be the duty of such agent to look after the welfare and interests of all girls or boys who have been paroled or discharged from the Industrial Schools, now or hereafter established for girls or boys respectively; to obtain or assist in obtaining suitable homes or suitable employment for them; to report all unfavorable conditions surrounding the homes or employment of paroled girls or boys to the management of the respective Industrial Schools; and to do all other matters and things which will tend to obtain permanent homes

or employment for all such girls and boys and to make them honored and respected citizens, and to this end such agent shall be furnished a suitable room at the State Capitol, stationery and postage and shall be allowed all reasonable expenses incurred in traveling about the State looking after such girls and boys and carrying out generally the intentions of this act.

Sec. 3. That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

A BILL

For An Act to Amend An Act Entitled "An Act in Relation to the State Board of Charities and Correction," Approved April 27, 1901.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That section 5 of said act be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 5. That all private eleemosynary societies, associations, corporations or organizations, soliciting money, goods or other donations for charitable purposes, shall obtain a license or permit, without fee, renewable annually, from the State Board of Charities and Correction, and shall publish under oath, an annual report of all its operations, giving the name of the society, the location of its principal office, the names of its principal officers and a report of all moneys, goods or other donations received, together with the names of the respective donors, and such other information as to the finances and the number of people cared for and assisted, as the State Board of Charities and Correction, in its discretion, may require, and shall file two copies of such report with said board on or before the first day of July of each and every year.

Sec. 2. That section 6 of said act be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 6. For the purpose of this act, eleemosynary or charitable institutions are those which receive money by solicitations or donations from the general public for the purpose of assisting and caring for dependent, neglected, defective or delinquent children not wholly supported and maintained by parents or guardians; hospitals, orphanages, schools, homes or associations having to do in a general or special way with persons incapable, in whole or in part, of self-support, wherein through public and private donations and contributions they receive thereby assistance and support.

Sec. 3. That said act be amended by adding section 7, as follows:

Sec. 7. That all private eleemosynary societies, associations, corporations or organizations, having the care of dependent children, or soliciting money or goods for dependent children, shall be governed by a board of directors, consisting of not less than five members selected by such organization, whose names and places of residence shall be filed with the State Board of Charities and Correction at the time of the selection of such board, and shall also be published in the annual reports.

Sec. 4. That said act be further amended by adding section 8, as follows:

Sec. 8. That the Board of County Commissioners shall be required to make an annual report on or before the first day of July of each and every year to the State Board of Charities and Correction of all moneys expended in support of county hospital, poor farm, other institutions of like nature and for the support or assistance of indigent persons.

Sec. 5. That said act be further amended by adding section 9, as follows:

Sec. 9. That the judges of county courts placing children in a family in Colorado, whether by adoption, at board or by indenture, shall immediately file with the State Board of Charities and Correction a copy of the court's proceedings, and children so placed shall be thereafter under the general supervision of the State Board of Charities and Correction, and whenever the said board shall ascertain that said children have been placed in unsuitable homes or are being mistreated, that said board may make application to the court to have said order rescinded, and have the children placed in other suitable homes, or in the State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children.

Sec. 6. That said act be further amended by adding section 10, as follows:

Sec. 10. That any of the officers, authorities or persons in control of any of the above defined eleemosynary societies, associations, institutions, corporations or organizations, who fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year.

A BILL

For An Act to Amend Sections One (1) of An Act Entitled "An Act to Amend An Act Entitled 'An Act in Relation to the Establishment of a State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, and Making An Appropriation Therefor,'" Approved April 10, 1895, and to Make An Appropriation for the Years 1897 and 1898," Approved April 17, 1897.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

Section 1. That section one (1) of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to the establishment of a State Home for Dependent and Neglected Children, and making an appropriation therefor,'" approved April 17, 1897 be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. There shall be established in or near Denver in this State and maintained by the State an institution which shall be known as the State Home, and it shall be for a Home for the children of sound mind under sixteen (16) years of age who are dependent upon the public for support.

That all acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are repealed.

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